The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

E. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 Issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII.---NO. 43. WEEKLY EDITION. SEPTEMBER 2, 1871.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to him or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE DEACON'S STORY.

The solemn old bells in the steeple
Are ringin'. I guess you know why!
No? Well, then, I'll tell you, though mostly
It's whispered about on the sly.
Some six weeks ago, a church meetin'
Was called—for—nobody knew what;
But we went, and the deacon was present,
And I don't know who, or who not.

Some twenty odd numbers, I cal'late,
Which mostly was women of course;
Though I don't mean to say there aren't males
I've seen many gaths rin's worse.
There, in front o' me, sot the deacons,
The eldest was Old Deacon Pryor;
A mouth' four-score-and-seven,
And gin'rally full of his ire.

Beside him, his wife, countin' four score,
A kind-hearted, motherly soul,
And, next to her, young Deacon Mather,
An old Christian man on the whole.
Miss Parsons, a spinster of fifty,
And long ago laid on the shelf,
Had wedged herself mighty close beside her,
Was Deacon Monroe—that's myself.

"The meetin' was soon called to order;
The minutes, mum as a mouse,
We gazed at each other in silence,
And silently wondered "what next!"
Then slowly uprose Deacon Hartley,
His voice seemed to tremble a leetle fear,
As he said: "Bro and man you have known me,
My good friends, for nigh forty year.

"And you scarce need my confession
Of error from me; but, you know
My dearly-beloved wife died last Christmas:
It's now nearly nine months ago.
The winter went by long and lonely,
The farm work went on, and I needed
A woman about the old place.

"The children were wilder than rabbits,
And still growing worse every day:
No help to be found in the village,
Although I was willin' to pay.
In fact, I was nigh 'bout discouraged,
For everything looked so forlorn,
When good little Patience McAlpine
Skipped into our kitchen, one morn.

"She had only run in of an errand,
But she laughed at our mis'rable plight;
And set to work, jist like a woman,
A putting the whole place to right.
And though her own folks was so busy,
And ill helpin' could spare her,
She'd dit in and out like a sparrow,
And most every day she was there.

"So the summer went by sort o' cheerful,
And one night my baby, my Joe,
Seemed feverish, and fretful, and woke me,
By crying at midnight, you know.
I was tired with my day's work, and sleepy,
And couldn't no way keep still,
So, at last I grew angry, and spanked him,
And he screamed out with a will.

"Just about then I heard a soft rapping,
Away at the half-opened door,
And there little Patience McAlpine
Walked sigly across the white floor.
Says she: 'I thought I'd keep you company,
I guess I'll best take him away.
I know you're sorry you whipped him,
To go to the marshes for hay.'
So I staid here to-night to get breakfast,
I guess I'll be here still to-morrow,
Come, Josey, kiss papa, and tell him'
What a nice little man you will be!
She was stooping low over the pillow,
And she put up her face to be kissed;
Her face was so close to my whiskers,
I don't know, exactly, what next;
Her hands were both holdin' the baby,
Her lips the abundant of mine,
But her mouth was so near, and so rosy,
I—kissed her. That's just what I did!"

Then down sat the trumblin' sinner,
The sisters they murmured of "shame,"
And she shouldn't cogbiter a lot him,
No decent man ever would do;
When straightway uprose Deacon Pryor,
"Now brethern and sisters," he said,
(We knowed that suthin' was comin',
And all still as the dead),
"You've heard Brother Hartley's confession,
And I speak for myself, when I say,
That it my wife was dead, and my children
Were all grown or were married away,
And if my house needed attention,
And Patience McAlpine had come
And tidied up the cluttered-up kitchen,
And made the place seem more like home,
And I'd was worn out and sleepy,
And my baby wouldn't be still,
But fretted and woke me at midnight,
As babies, we know, generally will,
And if patience came in to hush him,
And I was all in one good fix,
I think, friends—I think I should kiss her,
And bide by the consequences."

A COMMUNIST'S STORY.

His Account of the Conflagration of Paris.

How the Louvre Was Saved.

A *Herald* correspondent obtained from Bergeret, a Communist leader, an account of the conflagration of Paris, and how it began:

He was in my astonishment to learn on Tuesday at about five o'clock that the barricade in the Boulevard Malesherbes had been taken, and that they were advancing in battle order upon the Place Vendome with the intention of turning me.

"How did you get this order?" I inquired.

"From the Hotel de Ville, with an order to burn the Tuileries, which order I immediately put into execution."

"How did you go about it?" I inquired.

"I simply had a few petroleum bombs got up in different parts of it, and set them going all at once with a train of powder. This was about seven o'clock in the evening, but the flames did not break out until ten."

"Did you use any petroleum?"

"No, for the simple reason that it was not necessary. You may easily imagine that in a place like the Tuileries there was enough inflammable matter to make it burn without putting ourselves to the trouble of using petroleum. I then established my headquarters in the Louvre, where I passed a much a night as I hope to never pass again. The battle was raging all around; but it was not until Tuesday that a retreat was ordered, and then only when my men had received do orders to burn the Louvre, and would not have done so if I had. I, however, who was in a state of frenzy, were determined to burn it, and when I ordered them to desist they instantly set upon me as a traitor, and threatened to treat me as I had exposulated with them, I begged them. I threatened them, signed with them, but all to no purpose. They o ng and wearisome one. *"Tu es un traitre tu es un lache! Fusillez-le, fusillez-le!"* was the cry, and for three hours or more I was at the mercy of their guns leveled at me all the time. But I was mad with despair, and would not have cared I think, if they had shot me. I ran about in the midst of them, and their guns, I beat some of them with my sword; I was furious with rage. At last, one of the officers who had seconded my efforts all the while, told me it would be impossible to restrain them longer, and that we might as well get out of the scrape, as best we could, and mounting upon a caisson I called them around me and made them a speech. I told them they did not know what they were doing, that the men who painted those pictures, who carved those statues, were poor men like themselves—men who had worked hard for their living—and that it was not right to destroy their works, works which were to be handed down to posterity to the thousands of miles to see them; works that could never be replaced; that these workmen would have been in despair if they could have foreseen that the one day other workmen like themselves would rise up to destroy their productions, which, were otherwise have lived for ages. I told them they would be worse than the Versailleais; that they would be greater enemies to the workingman than Thiers himself. This consideration staggered them. *"Mais il a raison,"* commenced saying to each other, *"il est un bon enfant toute de meme, allons il faut l'obier,"* and so at three o'clock Wednesday morning I lay down for a moment's rest, feeling that the Louvre was safe.

"You mean to say you saved the Louvre?" I asked in astonishment.

"Certainly," he continued, "Thiers knows it. One or two of his mouchards were among my men, it seems, and gave a very accurate report of what occurred; and I have it from a very good source that when he heard that it was I who saved the Louvre he remarked that he hoped I would be taken in the fighting, but that if I was taken he would feel constrained to pardon me."

"Then why should you wish to save the Louvre and not the Tuileries?" I asked.

"Because," he replied "I am as great a lover of art as anybody, and I should have been sorry to see so many fine works destroyed. But the Tuileries was a nest for kings and emperors, built by slaves in centuries the hard-earned money, wrung from the sweat and toil and misery of the people, has been squandered in luxury and debauchery, and that debauchery by a parcel of disgusting, rotten-bellied brutes, calling themselves kings. It was necessary to rid the earth of the accursed spot and I did it. Wednesday the fight continued in the Rue de Rivoli with undiminished vigor; but many men had been killed or wounded, many more had deserted, and I was obliged to fall back from the Louvre in the evening and take up my headquarters near the Tour St. Jacques, in the line de Rivoli.

"You say you used no petroleum in burning the Tuileries. Do you think there was much used in other places?"

"It may have been used here and there for that purpose where it was necessary, but generally it was unnecessary. Anybody who has the smallest amount of intelligence and knows anything of chemistry knows that it does not require petroleum to burn houses that are full of combustible matter. A Parisian will believe anything.

"And the stories about women and children distributing petroleum?"

"All lies. There was nothing of it; I am positive there was no such order to that effect, nor thought of any such thing among us. All these stories about wives lies, and cruel, cowardly lies, directed as they were against harmless women and children. I have no reason to deny it if it were true; you see I speak pretty freely, and I can assure you thaAl do not believe there was a single woman or child in the whole of Paris that distributed petroleum. How many may have been shot for it I don't know. When the accounts come to be footed up I shall be curious to learn who killed more innocent people, we bandits of the commune or Versailleais. You go to church and say their prayers like Trochu and Gallifet."

"Did you know anything of the intended execution of the Archbishop and his companions?"

"No, I had nothing to do with it. I know, of course, that the Commune had ordered it, and after that effect, but had almost forgotten about it until I saw the announcement of the execution of the hostages in the papers."

"Did you approve of it?"

"Well, we told Thiers that if he did not quit killing our prisoners we would kill his priests. General Rossereau and General de Neuf had hostages in your hand, I believe. Human life is sacred, but I am bold that the lives of my friends are as precious as those of the friends of Trochu or Gallifet. *Voila tout.*"

MOST FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

An Insane Man Kills His Wife and Himself—The Story Told by His Son.

The most distressing and terrible of recent tragedies in New York city occurred on Wednesday, in a tenement house. Felix Dorsay, a native of Ireland, forty years of age, a carman by occupation, occupied rooms with his family in a tenement house in Fifth street, between Avenues C and D. Dorsay was subject to periodical debauches, keeping drunk several days and then suddenly abandoning liquor altogether for several months. Recently he began to exhibit signs of insanity, although it took the form of the effects resulted from drinking. It took the form of the dread of personal violence, as he was constantly exclaiming that some one was about to take his life. His son, aged sixteen, made the following statement before the coroner's jury: My father was a carman by occupation, and was a hard-working and sober. My mother was a good woman to me. We were three children in the family, myself, my sister Kate, aged fourteen, and my brother Hughey, aged nine. For some time past my father has been off his work, and has used to go up three or four times in the night and mutter and behave strangely. Yesterday my mother, after consulting with father, went to the Superintendent of Out-door Poor, and asked him to put my father into an asylum. Last night all of us went to bed early. I and my brother occupied one bed and father and mother another, and my father a third. My father at first slept soundly, but got up in the night and muttered, and then went to bed again. About o'clock he again got up and procured a table, and sat down and sat in the window stone. We all lay still, and did not think much of the matter, as he has before acted just in the same way. At last he tried to lock the door, and my mother fearing, I suppose, he was going to himself an injury, had to let both my him. They struggled, and while he was holding her the key was lost. I jumped up from bed, but he got her down on the floor and I became alarmed, and bursting in the door, I rushed into the back room and got into the yard and then into the street, where I shouted for the police. Nobody came, and I went back and saw my father trying to cut his throat on the floor, and my mother lying dead and the blood spouting from her throat. I rushed to my father and tried to grapple with him, but he cut both my hands, and while I was shouting for assistance he cut his throat and died.

A SENSATION IN ROME.

Romance of Brigandage—Redemption of a Stolen Pledge—Release of a Famous Bandit After an Imprisonment of Forty-Eight Years.

Hardly had Rome recovered from the excitement consequent on the trial and condemnation of the monk Luigi Santini, of whose remarkable case we gave an account in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, before a new commotion was created by the arrival of Antonio Gasparone, the famous robber chief, with the remnant of his band, who had a few days before been released after an imprisonment of forty-eight years. Hardly a man of the present generation, says the London Journal from which we condense our account, but was in complete ignorance of his name, although fifty years ago, during the Pontificate of Louis XII, there was no theme so popular, so widely discussed, and his bandits were the terror of the whole country.

As all the measures of the Papal Government against these formidable marauders had proven unavailing, a good priest, Monsignor Pellegrini, Vicar General of Sezze, now and then appointed to the agency seven years old, met the brigands in one of their mountain haunts, and tendered them, in the name of the Government, a free pardon and full protection if they would surrender to the public force, and consented to quit the Papal States under solemn engagement never to return. Gasparone and his people and the bargain struck. The band, twenty-two men strong, came down from the mountains, and were escorted to Civita Vecchia, where, far from being allowed to set sail for some land of freedom, they were thrown into jail, with an intimation that, instead of the galleys which they had richly deserved, their punishment would be life-long imprisonment. They were accordingly immured in the Stark fortress of Spoleto, and later in that of Civita Castellana, where, upon the arrival of the Italian troops on their way to Rome a year ago, seven of the twenty-two still survived. Upon the news of Victor Emanuel's late visit to his new capital reaching their prison, Pietro Masi, the only man in the band who could read or write, represented to the King that Gasparone and his followers had never been tried or even indicted, and that, whatever might be their crimes—Gasparone himself is said to have at least fifty murders, besides arsons, rapes and burglaries on his conscience —the law had lost its hold upon them after more than thirty years' prosecution, and they were now entitled to a full and free release. The justice of their demand was admitted, the seven prisoners are now at large, and, if still penniless, will be driven by sheer means of sustenance at a charitable asylum for decrepit old men.

The return of their arrival reawakened in Rome the memories of their former exploits, giving full scope to that popular love of the marvelous and terrible which draws such glowing pictures from traditions dimmed and blurred by a long lapse of time. The old cut-throat has since grown through the streets of new Rome as the relics of that old Italy from which, it is to be hoped, a whole age of progress separates the present generation. Gasparone is now seventy-seven years of age, and his youngest companion is only two years his junior. The old miscreants made their appearance in the public squares and places in their gala costumes—conical hats with ribbons and peacock feathers, velvet jackets, and short, crimson silk sashes, and high gaiters; their snowy locks and beards, the latter trimmed in the fashion of the sonoring breasts, enhancing the glance of their dark eyes, their wild but fine features, and their firm and erect bearing, indicative of a hardy existence which nearly half a century's captivity had not wholly subdued. A curious crowd, not unmixed with a certain admiration, wrung cheers from the crowd which pressed everywhere on their path, the object of the general interest being, of course, the Chief, Gasparone himself, who boasts of deeds of daring worthy of a second Fra Diavalo.

Themselves a wonder to the world, these old ruffians gazed upon the world with wonder, the discoveries of our age—gas lights, steam engines, telegraph wires, photographic apparatus, and especially revolving iron ways with a mass of human souls in they were the Seven Sleepers just roused from a half century's slumbers.

Not, however, that, however, would have passed through their minds merely as a matter of speculation; for otherwise these aged pensioners are love, but to put up with it, but only as a propriously inclined. In something less than 48 hours they had already visited most of the Roman churches, and returned to the fire from which imbrued his hands and arms in blood to the elbows, wore scapularies, mumbled a few prayers, although never performed a punctual on Saturday, being the day consecrated to the Virgin—is at present wholly lost on those who, from motives of curiosity, made the purpose, has in the meantime hired room and put as a model to some French artists, who want his fine patriarchal head generally known in the Wilderness or Joseph in a *Sacred Family.*

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Carles Rende Outdone by Actual life—A Lunatic in his Senses—A Man Worth Half a Million Shut up in a Dark Room for Ten Years.

An extraordinary case has just been reported on by the English Commissioners of lunacy, the circumstances of which are as follows: Learning that a middle aged gentleman resident in Southampton whose actions was hardly consistant with sanity, was living in seclusion in the chief hotel of a certain provincial town, one of the medical members of the Board, accompanied by the Secretary, paid a visit to the hotel in question. Having obtained, after some remonstrances of the landlord, the door of the apartment said to be occupied by the recluse, they found themselves in a perfectly dark room, whence came a voice like that of a spirit from the unseen world, demanding repeatedly what was the matter. Lights were obtained, and the visitors then saw what was before them. From wall to wall the room was literally blocked up with a mass of furniture and rubbish, from the midst of which emerged the head of a middle-aged and dark-bearded man. A single tortuous lane through the rubbish led toward him, and the doctor had to pick his way over broken glass and crockery, bundles of castoff clothing, old books, and numerous other indescribable rubbish. No fire was in the grate, and a curtain being drawn across the window, no daylight was visible. Behind a table, covered with bags of stuff, sat the solitary, on a small, broken-down, horse-hair sofa, hemmed in on every side. He was enveloped in a rug, but had on no other clothing. His condition was filthy in the extreme, and the whole room was in keeping, the lower two-thirds being inextricably matted with filth and foil of vermin. His hair was even more matted and dirtier than his beard, and the doctor had to step over the ears, being in this condition over a foot in length. On his feet were some pieces of American cloth, the only shoes which was at his disposal. He provided with means of sustenance at a charitable asylum for decrepit old men.

The return of their arrival reawakened in Rome the memories of their former exploits, giving full scope to that popular love of the marvelous and terrible which draws such glowing pictures from traditions dimmed and blurred by a long lapse of time. The old cut-throat has since grown through the streets of new Rome as the relics of that old Italy from which, it is to be hoped, a whole age of progress separates the present generation. Gasparone is now seventy-seven years of age, and his youngest companion is only two years his junior. The old miscreants made their appearance in the public squares and places in their gala costumes—conical hats with ribbons and peacock feathers, velvet jackets, and short, crimson silk sashes, and high gaiters; their snowy locks and beards, the latter trimmed in the fashion of the sonoring breasts, enhancing the glance of their dark eyes, their wild but fine features, and their firm and erect bearing, indicative of a hardy existence which nearly half a century's captivity had not wholly subdued. A curious crowd, not unmixed with a certain admiration, wrung cheers from the crowd which pressed everywhere on their path, the object of the general interest being, of course, the Chief, Gasparone himself, who boasts of deeds of daring worthy of a second Fra Diavalo.

Themselves a wonder to the world, these old ruffians gazed upon the world with wonder, the discoveries of our age—gas lights, steam engines, telegraph wires, photographic apparatus, and especially revolving iron ways with a mass of human souls in they were the Seven Sleepers just roused from a half century's slumbers.

Not, however, that, however, would have passed through their minds merely as a matter of speculation; for otherwise these aged pensioners are love, but to put up with it, but only as a propriously inclined. In something less than 48 hours they had already visited most of the Roman churches, and returned to the fire from which imbrued his hands and arms in blood to the elbows, wore scapularies, mumbled a few prayers, although never performed a punctual on Saturday, being the day consecrated to the Virgin—is at present wholly lost on those who, from motives of curiosity, made the purpose, has in the meantime hired room and put as a model to some French artists, who want his fine patriarchal head generally known in the Wilderness or Joseph in a *Sacred Family.*

FRIGHTFUL CASUALTY.

A Concentration of Horrors.

Collision on a Railway Near Boston.

FIRST DISPATCH.

BOSTON, August 26.—A frightful disaster occurred to-night on the Eastern Railroad at Revere, seven miles from Boston. An accommodation train started behind time, and while stopping at the station, the Portland lightning express overtook and telescoped it, killing twenty passengers outright, of whom three were women, and wounded some forty or fifty more. The cars took fire and two or three were consumed. Most of the wounded were scalded, and their limbs fractured. A large number of physicians and surgeons are in attendance. The killed and wounded belonged mostly to Lynn and Salem.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BOSTON, August 27.—The appalling Railroad accident at Revere last night caused intense excitement to-day. Large crowds visited the scene of disaster. The railroad officials have cleared away the debris and ruins, and the road is in running order again. At the line of the collision the accommodation train for Beverly had its red signal lights behind and a red signal hoisted at the masthead of the signal post for the express to hold up, which it did at Everett, but subsequently proceeded and was under full headway when near Revere Station, the engineer evidently not being aware of the proximity of the Beverly train until perhaps within sixty rods. He then whistled down breaks, but not soon enough to avert the calamity. Some of the passengers in the cars of the accommodation train heard the ominous whistle, but too late to escape. On came the express train at great velocity, and the engine struck the rear car full in the center, and forced it way in a telescopic manner two-thirds the length of the car. The smoke-stack was instantly knocked off and the boiler penetrated all the distance named into the rear car, the rear part of the latter being smashed into a thousand spinters, and throwing the debris out on either side of the tender. Of the rear half of the car but a fragment as big as a house window could be found. The fore part of the engine was utterly demolished, its pistons bent, and its rods broken.

The car was crowded with people, every seat being occupied, and many standing in the aisle. In among these the locomotive rushed like a flash, just as the Beverly train had started, mangling and killing in the most frightful manner. But this was not the only, and, perhaps, not the worst visitor, the unfortunate passengers had. Simultaneously with the collision the head light of the belief was broken, and in an instant the wretched sufferers were shrouded in a cloud of hissing steam, and deluged with boiling water, which brought instant death to many of the wounded, and will prove fatal to others who had probably not been otherwise seriously injured. The lamps spilled their contents, and the fire here, if any, was undoubtedly extinguished by the water and steam.

Although the Beverly train was just moving when the collision took place, its motion did not prevent injury to the cars in front of the last. The coupling between the two rear cars broke, and the platforms of all were jammed up together with the smoking car overlapping the baggage car, and the rods and timbers were inextricably mixed and interwoven. Fortunately the entanglement was not so great but that the passengers succeeded in getting out quite speedily. Happy was it for them that they did so, for the kerosene oil lamps upset, and their contents spilled upon the upholstery, and in an instant the smoking car was in a blaze. The flames traveled with great speed from one car to another until the whole train was enveloped in fire, and in many folds. These were subsequently moved up the track a half dozen yards, and after burning to the ground, as nothing left. An effort was at first made to put out the fire, but this was prevented, and the flames were soon beyond control. All the cars were burned in the rear and facilitated services for the wounded.

The work of rescuing the victims was at once commenced, Superintendent Swan at the head, Dr. Charles, Charlestown, and at a later hour from Boston, including surgeons and physicians. The Portland House Company sent a steamer from an excursion to Providence, and were promptly on the ground, bringing with them a barrel.

Dozens of poor creatures were jammed with wood and iron work, and could not get out. Axes were applied, and the timbers on Saturday, being the day consecrated to the Virgin—is at present wholly lost on those who, from motives of curiosity, made the purpose, has in the meantime hired room and put as a model to some French artists, who want his fine patriarchal head generally known in the Wilderness or Joseph in a *Sacred Family.*

Dozens of poor creatures were jammed with wood and iron work, and could not get out. Axes were applied, and the timbers on Saturday, being the day consecrated to the Virgin—is at present wholly lost on those who, from motives of curiosity, made the purpose, has in the meantime hired room and put as a model to some French artists, who want his fine patriarchal head generally known in the Wilderness or Joseph in a *Sacred Family.*

Boston, August 28.—The terrible railroad accident of Saturday night becomes more sickening as the details are developed. The cause of the accident was simply that the engineer on the express train failed to slow down in time to stop at the station before him. The Beverly accommodation train made several stops to get passengers on at way stations; meanwhile the express train from Bangor left on time and ran at the highest attainable rate of speed. Before it started the conductor of the latter sent a special order to the engineer to be careful as there was a train ahead of him. The conductor of the accommodation train warned of a train behind him, cautioned the flagman on the rear platform, but it seems no attention was paid to orders, and the responsibility of the carelessness must rest somewhere. At the time of this awful disaster there is little to be seen. In the ditch at the side of the road and mingled among the debris of the baggage car, but little is almost all which tells of the disaster. In town, in the hall of the Revere House, still lie half a dozen bodies which cannot be identified as yet. Bloody foam lies upon their black, swollen lips, their eyes protrude from their sockets, discolored to the size of inches and inches upon their cheeks, and great flaps of boiled skin dangle from their hands. They have been crushed, cooked and tortured, and deeper than all the physical disfigurements one sees something still more awful to look upon in their faces—a haunting look of unspeakable agony. The bodies of the dead were also terribly crazed by the accident, and seemed not to know what to do. The killed and wounded were nearly all Boston, Salem and Lynn people.

Boston, August 28.—Two additional deaths occurred to-day. The coroner's jury met this afternoon in regard to the Revere disaster. It is composed of Dr. James B. Forsath, Coroner; Jonathan Harrington, Andrew Burham, John H. Proctor, Charles Bird and Col. Porter, with Dr. Jacob Mitchell, of Chelsea, as clerk. The investigation was held in the town hall at Revere. There was a large attendance of interested citizens, including many railroad people. The first witness called was John S. Newland, a conductor on the Eastern Railroad, who testified that the regular time for starting the accommodation train was 7:15 o'clock; it was very late in starting, not having left Boston at 7:45 before proceeded without interruption until arriving at Somerville; started and ran to Saugus Church, where I saw a train coming round the curve, approaching me. The engineer saw it and stopped; afterward spoke to my engineer, who said we could go along; after a delay of eight minutes started again; when I arrived at Everett at Chelsea; stopped there one and a half minutes, and ran to Revere; after the accident I went back with the word was given, "all right;" swung my lantern to start; I cannot say whether the train started or not; some one on the platform said, "it comes a train;" I immediately jumped between the tracks and swung my lantern; the engineer reversed his engine, but it came; there was not time to do any more before the collision; to the best of my knowledge it was a quarter to seven when my train left Everett; I know that the express train was to follow; at eight o'clock when I started from Chelsea station the express train was not in sight; I had three cars and a baggage car on my train; I received orders to run my train from there to Revere; had two red signal lights; they are white in color, and were attached burning to the rear of the cars when I left Everett; I was not surprised to see the train at the Saugus branch of eight minutes was occasioned by the half past six o'clock train; I did not discover the express train till it was upon me; I discovered the express train at Everett; the train was approaching at a rapid rate; I should think it was running at the rate of forty miles an hour; the train appeared to be under full headway; I know the engineer of the express train; his name is Wm. Brown; did not hear any whistle from his train; could not say whether he could hear or not; I will thirty or forty miles per hour a rapid rate; should judge it was running at that rate; had the right to the road according to the rules; the usage in running on the rear of a train is to notify an approaching train, and the invariable rule is to stop when those signals are seen; it is an unusual occurrence that no train is to be within a half mile of the preceding train; the instructions are printed; it would require ordinarily one and a half minutes to pass over the distance of half a mile; I should think it would require a distance of a quarter of a mile to break up a train running at the rate of thirty-five miles per hour; the condition of the weather was overcast, but could see a light half a mile distant that night; a light could be seen a mile in a straight line; I was on the rear car of the accommodation train; the first intimation I had was a man singing out that the express train was coming; I did not see the man that tended the switch at the depot; think the man jumped to the middle track and shouted as he did so; my left arm was in use; seven feet in advance when the train struck; I was delayed half an hour at the Boston depot, but could not tell the exact time; the baggage master put it into the depot; the master and assistants make up the train; some times we start on time; have been on the road twenty-one years, and during that time have seen times when trains didn't start on time; have seen passengers injured; the scalding time by their heavy trains being a good deal more late the last ten days than usual; the delay was mostly before reaching Boston; the engineer made complaint of making up the train or time of starting; receive orders at times from the superintendent; when behind time we make up as soon as possible without any signal; the superintendent has given instructions; my seat starting behind time during my term of twenty-one years; knew the depot master, says on Saturday night the engineer and conductor told him to get out of the depot as soon as possible; did not receive any caution that night; did know the express train was to follow; with more than ordinary delays the express would not reach my train before arriving at Revere; did not speak to any one as regards the starting of the express train, and had no more than the usual anxiety on the night in question; after the collision neither of the engines on my train was disabled to my knowledge; dispatched an engine to East Boston for help; sent a team for Superintendent Prescott, and another to Chelsea; have received instructions to send for help, physicians, &c., in case of accident; did not look at my watch from the time we started until midnight; gave no orders to go faster than the usual rate that night; in case of two trains starting, the rear is to look out for the train ahead; it was understood that my train had the right of way, and the burden of responsibility rested on the train following; trains at Boston, in the absence of the superintendent, are started by the depot master; I started with the understanding that the superintendent would take care of the train that started after me; have made no complaint of being crowded for time; never saw before that night the Pullman train; my cars have been built several years, of the monitor pattern; did not expect the express train would pass before my arrival at Beverly; did not attempt to switch off; did not consider it would overtake me; if the signal of danger was seen by the engineer, I would consider him solely responsible; knew Brown, the engineer of the express train; never saw him intoxicated; never heard he was intemperate; never knew him to use liquor; have not heard he was under the influence of liquor.

At this point the jury adjourned until to-morrow.

Two of the three victims of the railroad disaster still at Revere were identified to-day as S. P. Varney, of East Boston, and Maurice Connell, of Charlestown. The third is a woman apparently twenty-six years of age, remains unknown. William A. Rotch, of Beverly, whose name was given among the killed as W. A. Rich, was a member of the firm of Bonney, Rich & Co., 43 Milk street, Boston. A number of deaths is now stated at thirty. Following are additional names of wounded: S. G. Thayer, pricker, badly scalded; Louis Rich, Charlestown, burned, not seriously; J. E. Okey, age seventy, badly scalded; C. H. Stalker, Salem, arm and leg broken and seriously scalded; Edward Haley, scalded in head and hands and crippled in feet and legs; F. B. Cotton, severely scalded about the face. Mr. and Miss Foster, of Providence, were conveyed to that city to-day. The funeral of Dr. Gannett will take place to-morrow at noon from the Arlington Street Church. Suits for damages against the Eastern Railroad Company for injuries received in the collision have already been filed for about $150,000.

The Steamship City of Houston Almost Lost.

THE CAPTAIN DRUNK AND UNFIT FOR DUTY.

Ship Saved by Navy Officers and Seamen.

The Steamship City of Houston, from New York for Galveston, on the 16th encountered a heavy storm, and but for the gallant conduct of several officers of the navy who were among the passengers, would doubtless have been lost with all on board. One of the officers, who returned to Washington on furlough, reports the facts at the Navy Department and gave a graphic account of the disaster.

The City of Houston belongs to Mallory's line of New York and Galveston steamships, and is a fine vessel, and sailed from New York on Saturday, 5th inst., on her first voyage. From the receiving ship Brooklyn the crew, a body of fifty-odd men, received passage on board *en route* to Key West. The draft was under charge of the following officers: Lieut. J. A. Scudder, in command, assisted by Ensigns E. E. Carmody and W. Goodwin. Lieutenant Commander John Schouler, United States Navy, had also taken passage *en route* to his station at Key West. In addition five passengers for Key West and Galveston were accommodated, one of them a lady.

On the evening of the 14th instant indications were perceived of bad weather. At about four o'clock of the evening of Wednesday, the 16th, the wind was blowing a moderate gale from the north. Breakers were discovered right ahead, about two miles. It was afterwards ascertained that at this time the steamer was off the coast of Florida, and about midway between Fernandina and Key West. The weather was thick, and the sea somewhat rough. The naval officers on board appreciated the dangerous position of affairs at once, and Captain Charleston, and at a later hour from the Portland House Company, presented them an elegant testimonial, which was duly appreciated by the officers.

Dozens of poor creatures were jammed with wood and iron work, and could not get out. Axes were applied, and the timbers on Saturday, being the day consecrated to the Virgin—is at present wholly lost on those who, from motives of curiosity, made the purpose, has in the meantime hired room and put as a model to some French artists, who want his fine patriarchal head generally known in the Wilderness or Joseph in a *Sacred Family.*

KEROSENE FATALITY.

Three Persons Burned to Death—Three Others Severely Scorched.

We find in the Altoona *Tribune*, of Wednesday, a full account of a terrible kerosene accident which occurred near Kittanning Point on the 17th inst., by which three persons met their death. On the evening named, Mrs. Thomas Shoenberger, daughter of Joseph McGarvey, with three sisters—two of them young women and the other a little girl grown, and a little brother, were together in a room on the first floor of the house, when Mrs. Brown proceeded to fill a kerosene lamp with oil. Notwithstanding the warning of Paris that distributed petroleum. How many may have been shot for it I don't know. When the accounts come to be footed up I shall be curious to learn who killed more innocent people, we bandits of the commune or Versailleais. You go to church and say their prayers like Trochu and Gallifet."

"Did you know anything of the intended execution of the Archbishop and his companions?"

"No, I had nothing to do with it. I know, of course, that the Commune had ordered it, and after that effect, but had almost forgotten about it until I saw the announcement of the execution of the hostages in the papers."

"Did you approve of it?"

"Well, we told Thiers that if he did not quit killing our prisoners we would kill his priests. General Rossereau and General de Neuf had hostages in your hand, I believe. Human life is sacred, but I am bold that the lives of my friends are as precious as those of the friends of Trochu or Gallifet. *Voila tout.*"

MOST FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

An Insane Man Kills His Wife and Himself—The Story Told by His Son.

The most distressing and terrible of recent tragedies in New York city occurred on Wednesday, in a tenement house. Felix Dorsay, a native of Ireland, forty years of age, a carman by occupation, occupied rooms with his family in a tenement house in Fifth street, between Avenues C and D. Dorsay was subject to periodical debauches, keeping drunk several days and then suddenly abandoning liquor altogether for several months. Recently he began to exhibit signs of insanity, although it took the form of the effects resulted from drinking. It took the form of the dread of personal violence, as he was constantly exclaiming that some one was about to take his life. His son, aged sixteen, made the following statement before the coroner's jury: My father was a carman by occupation, and was a hard-working and sober. My mother was a good woman to me. We were three children in the family, myself, my sister Kate, aged fourteen, and my brother Hughey, aged nine. For some time past my father has been off his work, and has used to go up three or four times in the night and mutter and behave strangely. Yesterday my mother, after consulting with father, went to the Superintendent of Out-door Poor, and asked him to put my father into an asylum. Last night all of us went to bed early. I and my brother occupied one bed and father and mother another, and my father a third. My father at first slept soundly, but got up in the night and muttered, and then went to bed again. About o'clock he again got up and procured a table, and sat down and sat in the window stone. We all lay still, and did not think much of the matter, as he has before acted just in the same way. At last he tried to lock the door, and my mother fearing, I suppose, he was going to himself an injury, had to let both my him. They struggled, and while he was holding her the key was lost. I jumped up from bed, but he got her down on the floor and I became alarmed, and bursting in the door, I rushed into the back room and got into the yard and then into the street, where I shouted for the police. Nobody came, and I went back and saw my father trying to cut his throat on the floor, and my mother lying dead and the blood spouting from her throat. I rushed to my father and tried to grapple with him, but he cut both my hands, and while I was shouting for assistance he cut his throat and died.

A Young Man Run Over and Killed While Under the Influence of Liquor.

WEST NEWTON, Pa., August 27, 1871.

A young man by the name of Hilderbrand was run over and killed by one of the night freight trains, near Smith's Mill Station, last night. He is reported to have been under the influence of liquor, and it is the opinion of the train hands that he fell asleep. His body was terribly mangled, and death must have been instantaneous.

SWINDLE OVERTAKEN.

Meeting of Citizens Interested in Defeating the Kankakee Drainage Swindle—Withdrawal of Prominent Leaders of the 'Concern."

CHICAGO, August 27.—The *Tribune* has a special from Laporte, Indiana, giving an account of a meeting held in that city yesterday of those citizens of northwestern Indiana who are interested in defeating what is known as the Kankakee drainage swindle. The counties of St. Joseph, Laporte, Porter, Jasper, Lake, Newton and Stark were represented. The meeting was largely attended and its action unanimous. After the meeting had been called, previous to the day of its assembling, the President of the company published his withdrawal from the concern, and also of C. McCurdy, an active member, and Hon. James Bradley, the attorney. Charles Lanier, the New York banker who was to negotiate a loan, also gives it as his opinion that the newspapers have thoroughly stopped the sale of the bonds and he will have nothing further to do with the concern. Hon. Charles Cathcart, ex-United States Senator, presided at the meeting. A committee of one from each county represented was appointed to prepare resolutions, who reported a series, of which the following is a synopsis:

That in the opinion of this meeting the Kankakee Drainage Company has no legal authority to construct the work proposed, and that their action thus far is invalid; that they will individually and collectively resist the collection of the assessments and mortgages; that said company ought to dissolve and surrender their pretended charter immediately.

Speeches were made by Mr. Cathcart, Judge Osborne, Gen. Packard, Representatives in Congress from that district, and others.

A committee of seven was appointed to bring suit in the United States Court, to test the constitutionality of the law creating the corporation and to raise funds for that purpose.

THE CENSUS.

Population of States and Territories.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—From advance sheets of the census it appears that the population of the various States and Territories, as officially and finally revised at the Census office, is as follows:

Alabama	996,992	Missouri	1,721,295
Arizona	9,658	Montana	20,595
Arkansas	484,471	Nebraska	122,000
Afforbia	560,247	Nevada	42,491
Colorado	39,864	New Hampshire	318,359
Connecticut	537,454	New

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, September 2, 1871.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Sewickley.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

RECIPROCAL TOLERATION.

A few days ago we gave a synopsis of a long article in which the Boston *Pilot* reviewed the New York Orange riots and administered some sound advice to its Irish Catholic readers. The article was well adapted to give satisfaction to those adherent of all religious confessions who wish for the internal peace of the country and the prosperity of our free institutions. Protestants and Catholics, under the national Constitution, being equally favored, they can live together in quiet and harmony only on the condition of reciprocal respect for each other's religious feelings and prepossessions. Though each denomination may in general retain and cherish the life embodied in its history and traditions, each must be willing to accept and act upon such modifications of its doctrines and conduct as are made necessary by the principle upon which alone their living together is rendered possible—the principle of toleration. As everybody knows, there was a time when Protestants considered toleration as equivalent to Atheism, and persecuted one another, as well as Catholics, with as much conscientious zeal and diligence as Papists ever exercised in the burning and torture of heretics. In fact, they inherited the principle and the method from the ancient church from which they had seceded, believing them, however, to be grounded in Scripture and reason. These notions Protestants have everywhere outgrown, and it would be delightful to know that they are equally effete among the members of the old church, which boasts that it has never changed. The subject is really one of great practical interest and importance to the people of the United States. The truth evidently is, that the same causes which have brought Protestants everywhere in Western Europe and America to recognize liberty of conscience and to establish freedom of thought as indisputable rights, have also exerted considerable influence upon many of the laity and priesthood of the Catholic Church. In fact, the advance of knowledge and culture seemed likely to bring the old church into perfect concord with modern thought and civilization, when, some years ago, the champions of religious medievalism succeeded in starting the agitation which has resulted in the proclamation of the dogma of infallibility and in the forfeiture of temporal power. In this country the priesthood are well known generally to be in sympathy with the reaction, accepting without demur all the syllabuses of Pius IX., as well as the acts of the Vatican Council. Hence, with the exception of individuals here and there, Catholic teachers in the United States assert and maintain all those claims and pretensions of their church which make toleration absurd and impossible. Indeed, the most eminent doctors among them, and their leading newspaper organs, have long ceased to practice any reserve in the proclamation of their contempt for American liberality in religious matters. In their vocabulary it is the the mere result of religious indifference, infidel in origin and the fertile root of wide-spread immorality, and they confidently look forward to the time as not very distant when the predominance of the true faith shall be such as to put an end to a state of things so offensive to heaven. In illustration of this subject, and in contrast with the one on the Boston *Pilot* above referred to, an article in a recent number of the *Irish People*, a New York Catholic paper, is both interesting and instructive. After denouncing *in extenso*, and in the most virulent terms, HENRY WARD BEECHER and some other well known advocates of toleration, the *Irish People* says:

"Should the Orangemen ever parade in New York, let the citizens who feel aggrieved at the violation of our laws and institutions take whatever measure they deem best to uphold the majesty of the laws, if they care anything about their country. As for the Irish citizens, if they love an Irish name, let Orangemen, let them congregate on the tops of houses and at windows, provided with a few dozen of good hard-grenades, and a few hundred pounds of given points, and all the State militia that ever gathered together will hasten homeward as best their feet can carry them. Remember that twenty thousand militia marching through New York streets are but three thousand men when they reach Canal street. This to be had recourse to only in the event of the Orangemen being surrounded by police and military on their way to the meeting-house to reach the 12th of July. After that we shall have done with Orangeism in this city."

And then the writer proceeds to remind his Protestant readers that the Catholics already number twelve millions in the country—that their rights are as clear and well defined as those of the Protestants, and that they intend to defend them by force of arms. The meaning of which is, of course, that they are prepared to involve us in a religious war, if we decline to agree with them in thinking that Orangemen should *not* be allowed to march in procession. While we are far from holding Catholics in general responsible for such utterances, it is impossible not to recollect other instances in which the same style of argument was used for a somewhat similar effect.

THE CHIEF reliance of Democratic organs and oracles during the present campaign, in our State, seems to consist in wholesale charges against the Republican party of wanton extravagance and intolerable taxation. Unfortunately there is no doubt that here and there a Republican official has attempted in a small way to imitate the evil example set by that colossus of dishonesty, Tammany; and it is unquestionably true that the little experiment of Democracy to overturn the government and erect a slave oligarchy upon its ruins, added the country with a grievous debt. On the whole, however, it ought not to be a matter of surprise that the Republican party has not yet been able to create a paradise out of Democratic chaos. Some progress, has, however, been made. For instance, one of the hardest misrepresentations of Democracy, that the people were taxed more heavily than ever, because lighter taxes, honestly enforced, produced more money last year than the year before, is exploded by the late annual exhibit of the Secretary of the Treasury. The revenues of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1871, are actually about eight per cent. less than for the year ending June 30, 1870. The internal revenue taxes have yielded but $143,000,000, against $185,000,000 the previous year, a difference of $42,000,000. The revenue from customs, owing to a larger consumption in foreign goods, increased from $195,000,000 in 1870 to $206,000,000 in 1871, a gain of $11,000,000, which subtracted from the loss in internal revenue leaves still a falling off of $31,000,000 in the gross yield of the national taxes, while a still further reduction of taxation amounting to thirty or forty millions of dollars, will be made at an early stage of the next Congress.

NOW THAT the success of the Government's five per cents is assured, and the calling in of a large number of five-twenties rendered certain, holders of such bonds are seeking other investments. The seven-thirty land grant gold bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, equal to eight and one-quarter per cent. currency interest, are rapidly growing in favor, and large conversions of five-twenties are being made. We think these seven-thirty gold bonds are worthy the attention of our capitalists and money institutions. With the present great ease in the money market, and the strong interest Pittsburgh has in the building and equipment of this great through line to the Pacific, together with the absolute safety of the investment, we think should induce large investments in our city and county.

THE idea of building a residence for the Pope in the Isle of Bute, Scotland, is again revived. He is said to have set on foot secret inquiries as to the reception he would be likely to meet with in heretical Scotland, and that the evidences elicited of the progress of the Roman faith in that country have well nigh determined him to accept the proffered asylum. It is further stated that Mr. GLADSTONE has been privately sounded on the subject, and that he has expressed himself favorably concerning the matter, provided the Pope will agree to lend his influence in putting down agrarian outrages in Ireland, which, it is said, he has promised to do. Cardinal ANTONELLI is reported as being greatly incensed at the contemplated movement, and that he has even templated movement, and that he has even threatened to have the Pope deposed. Per contra, however, it has the warm support of M. THIERS, who probably sees that it will rid France of a very serious embarrassment. The plans of the palace are said to be actually prepared.

WHAT a ridiculous excuse it would be for a reputable business man to say that his paper went to protest because he had not time to go to bank. Such a plea, however, would be about as reasonable as that given by many citizens who permit the reputation of the city to suffer from incompetent officers because they cannot find time to attend the primary elections. The same care should be taken to preserve the public credit which is employed in maintaining private reputation. The greater the interest, pecuniary or otherwise, which a citizen has in his community, the greater his obligation to discharge a citizen's duty at the ballot box.

Chicago Water Pipe Difficulty.

The Chicago Board of Public Works and Council are just now having a peck of trouble, owing to the failure of D. M. Lord & Co., contractors, to supply that city with water pipes. The contract was made last January, the firm agreeing to furnish six thousand feet of pipe at $49 56 per ton. They proceeded to erect a building and to secure machinery, involving a large outlay of money, and it was not until June last that the manufacture of water pipe was fairly begun. Between that time and the suspension, two weeks ago, they had furnished the city with but one hundred tons, or $70,000, or nearly one-fourth of the whole contract. The creditors of the firm have preferred to waive payment of their claims for the present, and to make arrangements for the completion of the contract, provided the city will advance the price to be paid for the iron to what would now have to be paid for the same material. It is claimed that at the time the contract was made the current price of pig iron was $36 31 per ton, and that it has since advanced to $56 31, consequently the contract cannot be executed now except at a dead loss of $5 to $6 per ton. This is given as an explanation of the suspension of the firm, and as time is an important item the city has agreed to pay for the remainder of the pipe $4 50 per ton in advance on the old contract price. If this offer is rejected, the foundry must be closed and the contract re-let to persons in Pittsburgh, at from $56 to $60 per ton for pipe delivered in Chicago. The principal objection urged to this is, that it would involve a delay covering the greater portion of the season for laying the pipe, and is not unlikely that the Council will forgive a breach of contract and allow its completion at the figures Pittsburgh parties originally offered to do the work.

A New Compass.

At a recent session of the French Academy of Science a new invention was brought forward by a distinguished member which, should its theories be borne out, will prove invaluable to navigation. The writer states that if a hollow cylinder made of thin materials, open at the top and provided with a sharp-edged bottom, be properly balanced and then put into a tub or other vessel filled with water it will soon move in a never-varying direction from west to east! The round tin boxes in which concentrated milk is preserved will do perfectly for the experiment, which will become more and more perceptible the oftener the same cylinder is made to do duty in that way. If this be true and practicably applicable on board ship, the advantage to be derived from it will be immense, especially in the case of iron-built vessels, which, it is well known, occasion very considerable deviations of the needle. Indeed, table of corrections have to be made out for each craft of the kind by experiment, and mistakes which may cause shipwreck are often the consequence of miscalculation in this respect. Should it by this discovery the direction from west to east can always be ascertained, the bearings of the needle may be corrected with much greater certainty.

The Agricultural Implement Trade.

The trade in agricultural implement of all descriptions is said to have been remarkably good throughout the entire season, and it is expected that the sales will foot up a considerably larger aggregate than last year. The stocks to carry over to another season will be less than for several preceding times, not so much on account of the increased demand, as to the growing disposition on the part of manufacturers and dealers to curtail and make up supplies only in sufficient quantities to meet the current requirements of the trade. The fall season, which has opened, and buyers have already appeared in the market besides sending ploughs to be shipped in October and November. Orders from Cuba, Pernambuco, Montevitio and South African markets are also coming in. The harvest has been an unusual one all over the country, and the agricultural warehouses, notwithstanding it is how harvest time at home, are fairly active in filling orders for implements to go South and across the water.

CHRISTIAN England sends scores of missionaries to heathen China. But heathen China sets Christian England an example which should make her cheeks tingle with shame. Nearly a thousand Chinese firms and individuals at Hong-Kong, have addressed a petition to the Governor to destroy old deposits of whatever thickness. The composition does not in the least injure the metal of the boilers.

A MILITARY expedition, consisting of seven companies of infantry, numbering 420 men, besides scouts and teamsters, is now fitting out at St. Paul, Minnesota, for the purpose of repressing any hostile demonstrations of the Sioux Indians in Yellow Stone Valley, and to escort the engineers engaged in locating the Northern Pacific Railroad. The force of the expedition will leave Fort Rice, on the Upper Missouri, on September 6th.

THE New York *Citizen*, edited by a Democratic member of Congress, says: "Our city rulers cannot deny the correctness of the reports published by the *Times* was apparent from the start. If there had been any misstatement, small or large, or error, or deception, they would have been loudest in denouncing it. But the facts were irrefutable; they were capable of positive proof; they existed in black and white, and figures cannot lie."

THE peach season in Delaware, it is said, will close nearly three weeks earlier than usual. The heaviest shipments were during the week from the 7th to the 12th of August, inclusive; the total for the week being 820 cars, containing 415,000 baskets. About that time some of the finest fruit sent only brought upon an average of sixteen and a half cents per basket, and one shipper realized but three cents over freights and commissions on 500 baskets.

ADVICES from the great peanut district in Tennessee give flattering accounts of the extent of the crop. In Perry county it is generally understood that the crop will amount to 400,000 bushels; in Humphreys county 300,000 bushels; Hickman 300,000 bushels, besides a very considerable crop in a portion of Wayne county.

OBITUARY.

PROFESSOR PHILOTUS DEAN.

In the death of this well known teacher the cause of education in Pittsburgh has sustained an important loss. Having graduated at Yale College and pursued a course of theological study at Oberlin, he entered upon active public life as pastor of a Congregational church in Northern Ohio. But he felt that his vocation was rather to teach than to preach, and therefore soon accepted an invitation to come to Pittsburgh as Principal of Avery College, then recently founded for the benefit of the African race. It is the mere truth to say that at the time very little interest was taken in the class by the public of Pittsburgh; the students of the college had enjoyed no advantages in the way of home education, and as the result of these causes the position in which the first head of the institution was placed was one involving many difficulties and discouragements and imposing much self-denial. Mr. Dean was found equal to the trial, and in the three or four years during which he remained connected with the college, by his patience, fidelity and skill as an instructor he made an impression which has been ever since manifest in its history. The principalship of the Avery College he resigned to take charge of the Pittsburgh High School, the post at which he continued until his death. His successful labors in connection with this important institution are well known and highly appreciated. Few of the many graduates of the school will hear of his untimely departure without feeling the regret produced by the loss of a friend as well as an instructor, who exerted an important influence upon their lives. We doubt not that by them, if not by others, measures will be promptly taken to establish some suitable memorial of the late Principal's prolonged services in behalf of education in this city. We need hardly say that Professor Dean was a good scholar, gifted with much more than ordinary aptitude for imparting knowledge, and that he was also a skilful disciplinarian.

THE total entries of imports at New York for the month of July, from the official entries, which show a further large gain on the total for last year, the excess being upwards of six millions of dollars, or about twenty-five per cent. above the July returns in each of the previous two years—compare as follows: $30,041,171 for the past month against $24,866,305 in corresponding month last year, and $24,682,293 in same month the year before. The amounts withdrawn from warehouse in the same time for duty in the respective years were $9,940,489, $8,463,823 and $8,151,534. There were about three millions increase in the imports entered directly for consumption, two millions increase in the entries for warehousing, and one million gain in free goods. This increase has not, however, added so largely to the stock in bond as might have been expected. Last year, in July, ten millions went into warehouse, and about eight and a half millions were withdrawn; this year twelve and a half millions were bonded, and about ten millions withdrawn, so that twenty-eight and a half millions in foreign imports at their foreign gold cost were actually thrown upon the market during the month. The relative shipments from New York for the seven months were, this year, including specie, $185,719,917, against $158,171,738 last year, and $176,290,916 the year before. Exclusive of specie for the respective years, $161,660,917, $141,171,738 and $154,290,916. All the above accounts represent only the foreign commerce of the port of New York. These usually form about two-thirds of the foreign trade of the United States, and about forty per cent. of the total exports, exclusive of specie. The imports for seven months show a gain of $49,299,176 upon the seven months of 1870. The exports, exclusive of specie, show a gain of $27,972,915 upon last year.

THE transportation of sand from Africa to Italy, France, and the Canaries by means of hurricanes has frequently been observed and referred to in scientific journals; but a case of the kind has never been reported to have taken place in Switzerland, perhaps a more unusual phenomenon. According to Professor Kenngott, of Zurich, a hail-storm lasting five minutes occurred at Coire on the 16th inst., consisting of the 20th of August, 1870, the stones from which were found to possess a salty taste. Some of them weighed twelve grains. They were found to consist entirely of sand, such as is now common in Northern Africa on the surface of the plains, mainly hexahedric crystals or their fragments, of a white color, with partly sharp and partly rounded grains and edges. None of the crystals were entirely perfect, but appeared as if they had been roughly developed on some surface. There seems little doubt but that their substance was derived from the same kind of sand, having been taken up and brought over the Mediterranean Sea from some part of Africa. A still more remarkable fall of sand occurred, and recently recorded by Professor Eversmann, of Kasan—namely, that of hailstones which fell during a storm, eing a small crystal of sulphuret of iron. These crystals were probably weathered from some rocks in large quantities in the Kirgis Steppe, and carried in the face of the ground by as torm, and when carried into the hail-forming clouds served as a nucleus for the formation of hailstones.

THE ghastly trunk mystery of New York, which is just now the principal sensation of that city of horrors, fortunately overshadows in the public mind the enormous extent to which the other dreadful crime connected with the murder, if murder it was, is carried on throughout the country. According to the highest medical authority, the practice of feticide prevails to an alarming degree, and is rapidly increasing. Even in Boston one woman has testified, verbally and by her ledger, to having had over twenty thousand patients in seventeen years, among both married and single women, of all grades in society. Intelligent travelers, like Parkman and Dixon, have been so much struck by this ugly feature of American life, as to regard it almost a distinguishing characteristic. During a single month, not long ago, the coroner's office reported the finding of twenty-three dead bodies of infants in sinks, cellars, alleyways, under stoops, and in other places of concealment. This startling fact is a proof of a difficult evil in its manifestations, but one the moralist, the jurist and the physician, but to the two latter in particular, is full of the most exciting alarming interest. The only effectual remedy for the terrible evil is by thoroughly enlightening public opinion on the subject, and securing by legislative enactment and enforcement of appropriate statutes.

THE public administrator of New Orleans last week filed a petition in the United States District Court, setting forth that by the operation of the laws of the States ex-Senator John Sildell had died intestate as to his confiscated estate, and that there are no surviving members of the immediate family or representatives in the State of Louisiana, and that no will or testament has as yet been exhibited, or heard of as being left by Mr. Sildell. The petition argues that the property of Mr. Sildell, sold under the United States confiscation acts, should be returned to the rightful heirs, as the property of the deceased at his death, subject to his debts, and that Mr. Sildell could not dispose of such property by will or testament. The petitioner, therefore, prays that he be appointed administrator of the estate of John Sildell, and as such put in possession of all property, rights, moneys and effects belonging to said estate, that all debts owing to said estate be collected as may be taken, and that an attorney be appointed to represent the absent heirs of the deceased. In the event that had not actually been confiscated, it appears to be admitted, could have been disposed of by will. The Court granted the prayer of the petition of the public prayer of the petition, and appointed attorneys to represent the absent heirs of Sildell.

A CORRESPONDENT relates the following story of M. Thiers: The day before the late review at Longchamps he was observed to be walking up and down in the study at the great mansion in the Rond. When asked what troubled him he replied that it was his insignificant appearance. He was afraid he would look very small among all the bedizened officers and generals who would on the following day have to salute him in public. He was sorry to say that he had refused promotion in the Legion of Honor, for, perhaps, a bit of red ribon across his bosom would make him look more like a man. All he could do, all he could be could, as the head of the Executive power in France, give himself a bit of ribon for the occasion, but he would not, unless Ministers insisted on it. The Ministers were called in council, and unanimously declared that they would not. Accordingly the matter was left as it was, and the next morning M. Thiers very deprecating cast a glance at himself when a large red ribon was suddenly observed to run across his bosom the next day, and said, with a sigh, that he never could be made to want to be at "doing the grand;" "but it is out of respect for the dignity of my office," he added.

AMONG the many curious phenomena presented to the traveler, none affect the imagination more powerfully than the "Galactodendron Utile," or Cow Tree. This useful tree grows on the parched side of rocks among the mountains of Venezuela, and has dry, leathery foliage, with large, woody roots scarcely penetrating into the ground. For several months in the year the leaves are not moistened by a shower of rain, although in April and May, when the trunk is bored a bland and nourishing milk flows from it. The vegetable fountain flows most freely at sunrise, and at that time the natives are seen coming from all quarters provided with large bowls to receive the milk, which they drink or allow it to thicken at the surface. Some enjoy their vessels on the spot, while others carry their contents to their children.

BY way of accounting for the fact that the Ninth Federal census returns show a smaller aggregate of numbers than the last enumeration, the New York *Tribune* says: "Our desperate and bloody civil war is accountable for far more than the deaths in battle and hospital, though these on both sides aggregate at least half a million. Tens of thousands have died out of the service of wounds received or diseases contracted while in arms for the Union or Confederacy; and hallallujah! we have ceased to avoid conscription; many were withheld from migrating into it by the presence of war; and the premature deaths of the best and bravest of our youth must have greatly diminished marriages and births throughout the land decade. But by the census returns, our aggregate population by the ninth census would not have fallen short of forty millions.

AFTER resting for over seven years in their iron coffin under the waves of Charleston harbor, the bodies of four of the assistant engineers of the monitor Weehawken, sunk in the harbor on the 6th of December, 1863, have been taken from their watery bed. The divers report that the gallant engineers died at their posts, the bodies having been found in the engine room, and the bones of these brave men who perished so nobly in defense of their country are G. W. McGregor, W. H. Merrian, L. Mitchell and A. Ghonberg. Doubtless their friends had long since abandoned all hope of ever recovering their bodies, and it must prove gratifying to the public at large, at last they will have an opportunity of consigning the remains of the brave dead to the grave with Christian burial.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* accused the Harrisburg *Telegraph* of "bitterness" toward Evans, the defaulting Auditor-General. Whereupon the *Telegraph* came back on the *Gazette* as follows:

We are exposing the extensive Democratic robberies in the State, and the *Gazette* as a Republican cannot sanction open robberies in our State, even if committed by Republicans. We only know of two other Republican papers in the State, besides the *Gazette*, that are disposed to sanction this defalcation, and one of the two is strongly suspected of being in the "ring." We quote as evidence of the Pittsburg *Gazette* is not on intimate terms with Evans.

DULUTH is jubilant. The *Daily Herald* thus vents itself over the completion of the ship canal from Lake Superior through Duluth: "The canal is a success, and Duluth has now the right to boast of a safe entrance to the finest and best protected harbor on the inhabited globe. All the laws and institutions of all powers, have failed to prevent this, and Wisconsin can now weep over her folly. Let the old tubbing boats ply on the Superior shore; let it be sent through the mails and spread on the bulletin boards, the intelligence that the Limestone Bluff has got her ship canal, and Duluth bay is open for the steamers, ships, brigs, barques, schooners, sloops, barges, shallops and canoes of the world!"

OWING to the increase of mortality from accidents to travelers, it is rumored, says the New York *Advertiser*, that "the life insurance companies intend to raise the premiums upon all policies hereafter issued to holders who are in the habit of exposing themselves to such hazards. It seems to be the result of the record of the last two months, that the proposed change of rates is fully justified. The slaughter of human beings during the present month, and as the prospect for a better state of things is poor, the companies cannot be blamed for adopting a tariff commensurate with the new risks thus imposed."

A LETTER from Wankesha, Michigan, says: "Chief Justice Chase has been here for the last four weeks He came to drink the waters of the Bethesda Mineral Springs. The result has been really astonishing. When he arrived here four weeks ago he weighed one hundred and forty-six pounds. He was weighed an hour since and his weight is now one hundred and fifty-six pounds. His face looks as it used to look, and his step is perfectly firm. He goes up stairs two steps at a time, as he used to do, and in a real sense that I say he is a well man."

A COUPLE of weeks ago we gave the details of an outrageous conspiracy of a gang of unscrupulous speculators to swindle a large number of the farmers of Indiana out of their property. The Democratic Legislature of the State last winter passed an act incorporating the Kankakee Draining Company, giving it power to mortgage some six hundred thousand acres of land, without the consent and without the knowledge of the owners, in order that certain improvements were to be effected with the money raised on the mortgage. It is supposed that the plan was to mortgage the lands for more than their value, foreclose the mortgage, and buy the lands at merely nominal prices. The thorough ventilation which the press has given to the scheme bids fair, however, to bring it to an untimely end. The president of the company has resigned, the attorney has given out and withdrawn, and the farmers, the treasurer elect declines to serve, and the New York banker chosen to negotiate the loan refuses to accept the agency. The press has knocked the bottom out of the concern, and the Indiana farmers have learned a valuable lesson respecting Democratic State economy to last them for some time.

THE Brooklyn *Eagle* is a Democratic paper, the conscience of whose editor was not sufficiently seared to permit him to defend or even to remain silent respecting the vast iniquities of the Ring. Referring to which matter the New York *Evening Telegram*, a Republican paper, of character and considerably higher order than its politics, accuses the *Eagle* of gravitating toward the Republican party. This is a splendid compliment to the fearless and vigorous assaults of that paper on the municipal corruptionists, but it is terribly severe on Democracy. Does the *Telegram* really desire it to be understood that in the degree in which a man is upright and honest, his allegiance and usefulness as a member of the Democratic party become impaired?

A FRENCH journal describes a new composition intended to prevent boiler incrustations. The inventor has given to the composition the name of "Lithorscetic." It contains 5 per cent. of treacle or syrup of beetroot; 2 per cent. of wash of lime (1 part lime and three water); and 80 per cent. of liquid oxide of natrium (34 deg. Beaume). The Lithoracetic precipitates immediately all bicarbonates, sulphates, &c., reduces all grease or soap, incrustrizes all the deposits and destroys old deposits of whatever thickness. The composition does not in the least injure the metal of the boilers.

THE New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says: "Our city rulers cannot deny the correctness of the reports published by the *Times* was apparent from the start. If there had been any misstatement, small or large, or error, or deception, they would have been loudest in denouncing it. But the facts were irrefutable; they were capable of positive proof; they existed in black and white, and figures cannot lie."

THE Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "Republicans cannot sanction open robberies in our State, even if committed by Republicans. We only know of two other Republican papers in the State, besides the *Gazette*, that are disposed to sanction this defalcation, and one of the two is strongly suspected of being in the "ring." We quote as evidence of the Pittsburg *Gazette* is not on intimate terms with Evans.

DULUTH is jubilant. The *Daily Herald* thus vents itself over the completion of the ship canal from Lake Superior through Duluth: "The canal is a success, and Duluth has now the right to boast of a safe entrance to the finest and best protected harbor on the inhabited globe. All the laws and institutions of all powers, have failed to prevent this, and Wisconsin can now weep over her folly. Let the old tubbing boats ply on the Superior shore; let it be sent through the mails and spread on the bulletin boards, the intelligence that the Limestone Bluff has got her ship canal, and Duluth bay is open for the steamers, ships, brigs, barques, schooners, sloops, barges, shallops and canoes of the world!"

OWING to the increase of mortality from accidents to travelers, it is rumored, says the New York *Advertiser*, that "the life insurance companies intend to raise the premiums upon all policies hereafter issued to holders who are in the habit of exposing themselves to such hazards. It seems to be the result of the record of the last two months, that the proposed change of rates is fully justified. The slaughter of human beings during the present month, and as the prospect for a better state of things is poor, the companies cannot be blamed for adopting a tariff commensurate with the new risks thus imposed."

A LETTER from Wankesha, Michigan, says: "Chief Justice Chase has been here for the last four weeks He came to drink the waters of the Bethesda Mineral Springs. The result has been really astonishing. When he arrived here four weeks ago he weighed one hundred and forty-six pounds. He was weighed an hour since and his weight is now one hundred and fifty-six pounds. His face looks as it used to look, and his step is perfectly firm. He goes up stairs two steps at a time, as he used to do, and in a real sense that I say he is a well man."

A New Way of Testing Petroleum.

At the session of the American Science Association, in Indianapolis, Prof. Vander Weyde described his new test for the adulteration of kerosene, which seems to be of immediate practical value. This is founded on the fact that all vapors given off by petroleum are combustible, and that if any kerosene or other preparation from petroleum gives off a vapor at the accepted standard temperature of 110 degrees, it is not necessary to try whether it will burn, but sufficient to collect it in a proper vessel, by which we gain the additional advantage that we may measure the quantity of the vapor, while none of it can be lost by air currents incidentally passing over the surface of the liquid. He takes, therefore, a glass tube closed at one end and open at the other, and fills it with the petroleum to be tested, then closing the open end with the finger, inverts it in a vessel with water warmed to 110 degrees by mixing hot and cold water, and keeping it at that temperature by occasionally adding hot water. If now any vapor is present, it will collect in the closed upper part of the tube, displacing the oil downward. The amount of this gas will be a comparative test of the different qualities of oil and for this purpose the tube may be graduated in order to measure the amount of volatile liquid present in this way. This method is not subject to the discrepancies found in the usual way of testing, in which an impure and dangerous quality of oil may be made to appear better than it is by slow and gradual heating, and which if performed in a light draft of air will leave the vapors carried off as soon as developed, so that it becomes impossible to ignite them. This new method gives from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. more accuracy, a trustworthy means of measurement and, no chance for deception.

The Tyranny of Fashion.

[L. Maria Child in the Independent.]

Meanwhile, sensible women must resist, as far as they can, the expensive despotism of that invisible tyrant called Fashion. What enormous taxes it imposes upon us!—taxes to a much greater extent than we should not submit for a moment from any other ruler. What a mysterious and omnipotent power it is! Suddenly there goes forth an edict, nobody knows from whom, commanding us to wear hideous flat garments; and straightway the filthy streets are swept with silk and satin. Some French mantua-maker, whose fortune depends upon stimulating the rivalry of wealthy idlers, invents some new cut of a sleeve, or some new adjustment of trimming, which Vanity immediately adopts, as a public advertisement that she is rich enough to change her dress with every passing whim. Then the wandering gaze around the world, "*They* dress so, this season. Who *they* are nobody knows; but the voice must be obeyed, without regard to climate or convenience, or becomingness to individual faces and figures. A million of the dollars Eugenie places a grape-leaf on the head of her imperial husband, and a bonnet: it forms a pretty ornament for her tresses, and, as suited to her rolling gait, she rolls along through life in a chariot, such doll's head-gear answers well enough for her. But because she wears it, straightway figures and faces all over England feels compelled to walk through wind and dust, heat and cold, with a grape leaf on her head.

How Bismarck Regards Sunday.

The *Christian Apologist* gives the following scrap of history: The Prime Minister of the North German States, some months ago, had occasion to remark that work was carried on on his estate on Sunday, wrote to his steward: "This Sunday work must stop." His steward answered: "The people cannot do otherwise; they are obliged to work all the week on the estate of your highness, and to have no time except Sunday to work in their own field and garden patches." Bismarck replied: "I do not want God robbed on my estate; therefore other arrangements must be made." Now Bismarck has a field of their own to till, or if their grain is ripe and must be harvested, *they come first*, and not I. But Sunday work no more occurs.

The steward acquainted the people with the new order of things, and they were sorry to hear it because his Excellency is so careful of our interests, we will be all the more careful of his, and see to it that he shall not suffer loss," said the workpeople; and each tried his best to get his work done in order that the steward might not be obliged to work it done in time. And never before was more work accomplished in so short a time, or so well. The steward was overjoyed, and reported to his master, using a more unusual phenomenon. According to Professor Kenngott, of Zurich, a hail-storm lasting five minutes occurred at Coire on o'clock in the morning of the 20th of August, 1870, the stones from which were found to possess a salty taste. Some of them weighed twelve grains. They were found to consist entirely of sand, such as is now common on Northern Africa on the surface of the plains, mainly hexahedric crystals or their fragments, of a white color, with partly sharp and partly rounded grains and edges. None of the crystals were entirely perfect, but appeared as if they had been roughly developed on some surface. There seems little doubt but that their substance was derived from the same kind of sand, having been taken up and brought over the Mediterranean Sea from some part of Africa. A still more remarkable fall of sand occurred, and recently recorded by Professor Eversmann, of Kasan—namely, that of hailstones which fell during a storm, eing a small crystal of sulphuret of iron. These crystals were probably weathered from some rocks in large quantities in the Kirgis Steppe, and carried in the face of the ground by as torm, and when carried into the hail-forming clouds served as a nucleus for the formation of hailstones.

Sale of British Arms.

[London Correspondence New York Times.]

After the acquisition of such vast numbers of rifles and carbines as there was in the hands of the army, it turns out that there is absolutely no room for storing them, especially as the infantry is to receive a new kind of fire arm. The captured rifles and muskets amount to 880,000, of which over 200,000 are entirely new; to these must be added 1,000,000 captured in the German war of 1866, and a small number taken from the Danes, and subsequently from the Duke of Sleswick-Holstein in 1864. The number of cannon taken since 1854 is estimated somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000. What is to be done with some of this unprofitable wealth, Government has already disposed of a few thousands to the East India, and Japan has made the beginning by purchasing 50,000 rifles. In Japan, according to Tycoon accounts, they are now in the height of Russian system, and to this the 30,000 breech-loaders which they have received will be of great importance than the money value is to the improvement of international relations with the Asiatic Powers, and some very patriotic Prussian papers even flatter themselves that they are doing something to subvert English supremacy in the East, and almost express a hope that the long-drawn out feud, as to the rest of his career, all that can be said of this small person of great house is that he was proprietor of the estate of Ottmachau, in Silesia, a very fine and large property, which had been given to his father as a reward for his services in the Prussian State. Also that his death took place in Berlin, and that he was buried at Regel, the sepulchre of his great namesakes.

The Spots on the Sun.

An astronomical correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal* writes: Although the maximum of the present sun spot period probably occurred about a year ago, there is now a very large one to be observed. They are generally arranged in groups or clusters of variable and ever-changing magnitude. Two of these groups can be seen quite easily with the naked eye, and by a dark glass. Eight are visible through a little spy-glass magnifying five times. But through a six-foot telescope with a power of 200 the display is grand. The two groups visible to the naked eye are swelled to huge dimensions. The clustering spots appear innumerable—some like a pin's point or dot, while others seem half as large as the sun itself when viewed with the naked eye. The darkness is near the center, the other west. Another group, north of the latter, is quite large—two smaller ones between the two largest. Quite a number are scattered over the surface, complete the catalogue. The spot area is chiefly on the western hair of the sun's disc.

Determined to Win.

[From the Boston Post, (Ex.) Express.]

A sturdy youth, not yet of age, who owns and works with his own hands a farm of eighty acres in Southwestern Iowa, thirty miles from Omaha, left his agriculture the other day and went northward to the pineries, with a view to pursuing studies in Lafayette College. His name is Austin Norwood; aged eighteen. When he graduates, he expects to return to his domain and resume the practice of "what he knows about farming."

The latest arrivals, to enter the College, are from Missouri, adjacent to the Indian Territory; from Lima, South America; a Hindoo, who has a name, very nevertheless, to Greek and Latin; and an Atlanta youth, who has been studying two years in Germany.

"They Say."

[From the New York Standard.]

And now it is said that ex-Senator Morgan and Mr. Fenton have come to an understanding, by which Mr. Fenton agrees to support Mr. Morgan in place of Mr. Conkling for re-election to the Senate. If this is true it will be embarrassing to such men as General Grant, George Bliss, Jr., Collector Murphy and others. They would be apt to say, like Macbeth:

How happy would I be with either,
Were the other dear charmer away.

Nothing would please us more in New York politics. Every day we learn something that we did not know before.

AN Illinois farmer has told his rat story. He was going out to his corn-crib the other morning, he says, when he saw a large rat, with head erect, carrying a full-sized ear of corn in his mouth, while at the same time his tail was wrapped around another large ear, which,he was dragging behind him.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The oldest daily newspaper in London is the *Public Ledger*, started in 1759, and now merely an advertising sheet for auction sales. The oldest newspaper is the London *Gazette*, established in 1665, and published continuously twice a week ever since. There is a complete file of this important journal, 1665–1871, in the Library of Congress at Washington. The *Times* was not founded until 1788, and then under another name.

A piano that is played with the feet is the latest musical invention announced in England. It has sixty-eight keys, which are cubical blocks of wood, and each one strikes a chord of four notes. The inventor wears slippers when playing, and while he performs upon the piano with his feet he plays the flute with his mouth and fingers. The effect is said to be very remarkable.

Some six miles east of Crab Orchard, in Lincoln county, Kentucky, there is a spring known as the "Burning Well," situated at the very base of the Cumberland Mountains, and on the banks of a small stream called Dix river. The water in this well is in a constant state of ebullition, and regularly every day, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, overflows. A large quantity of gas is liberated, said to be carburetted hydrogen gas, to which a light being applied a flame, sometimes ten or fifteen feet in height, results. The only peculiarity curious feature of this well is the regularity of its diurnal and infallible regular overflow, as there are several "burning wells," so called in that and other States. The water has a strong saline taste, but, singularly enough, even after the surface has been seemingly on fire for a half hour or more, it is as cold as before the overflow.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says: "Within the last week the tones of the revolver, derringer and shotgun have broken the stillness of our city's air three times, and the corresponding number of unfortunates now sleep in the valley. Verily, it begins to look like the old times of 1864 and 1865.

The reclaimed marsh lands in California are proving to be the best in the State, not only for the production of all kinds of market vegetables, but also for grain raising. From an acre of such ground a crop of wheat was recently harvested, yielding seventy-five bushels and twenty pounds, exact measurement.

An enormous woman, one Caroline Heenan, is now on exhibition in London. Her age is said to be twenty-two years, and weight five hundred and six-ty pounds. She measures seven feet around the body, twenty-six inches around the arm, and three feet six inches across the shoulders. It is added that, unlike most fat people, this large lady is able to sustain great physical exertion, is "handsome and pleasing," and "highly intelligent," not in the least "drowsy," nor is her face "fat and greasy." Mr. Barnum is advised to look up this interesting monstrosity.

The people in the vicinity of the White Mountains have been electrified by the discovery of Professor Hitchcock and party, now engaged in a geological survey of that region, that one of the Franconia Mountains is a solid mass of jasper. In Waterville the Professor made a discovery of forty carats of diamonds, which is next to the oldest rock, in edges. This rock has been

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, September 2, 1871.

MONSTROUS EXTRAORDINARY.

A Boy That Eats Raw Meat and Drinks Warm Blood—An Exhibition of His Capacity.

There is confined in the jail at Jackson, Mich., a boy, aged about fifteen years, who exhibits a wonderful and unnatural appetite. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who availed himself of an opportunity to witness an exhibition of the boy's capacity, writes: The feat, disgusting enough I assure you, was nothing less than the eating of a chicken raw. Quite a crowd assembled in the jail to learn to see the sight which was literally performed. A live chicken and a knife were placed in the boy's hands when the revolting operation commenced. The chicken was laid on the floor and held down between the boy's knees, while he sawed the head off with the knife. The boy then placed the bleeding neck in his mouth and deliberately sucked the warm blood from the body. He then began tearing the skin from the body, which proved quite a difficult task, at the same time, as a sort of pastime, chewing pieces of the skin which had been partly denuded of the feathers. Then beginning with one leg, the disgusting lunch was begun. My lunch, for it was three o'clock in the afternoon, and the boy had already eaten three times as many rations for his dinner. After finishing both legs, he stopped long enough to remove the entrails, when he proceeded to finish the chicken. The fact of his eating the chicken in this way, was no less surprising than his manner during the performance. He stood in the middle of the floor, apparently regardless of the crowd, or of the jailer looking, his whole attention seemingly engaged in what he was doing, and his inhuman meal was also eaten with a relish. One could hardly think of nothing to liken him to more fitting than a dog gnawing his bone, the gleam in the eye as he occasionally glanced at one most forcibly suggesting the similarity. The capacity of this boy's stomach is prodigious. He is reported as having swallowed sufficient for three men at each meal. He dispatches at one meal one day twenty-seven good sized potatoes, besides meat and bread in proportion. For dinner on the day previous he ate three quarts of soup, and followed it up with a large amount of raw steak and one and a half pounds of raw mutton. He will take a piece of bread five or six inches long, with a thick crust on, and begin at one end to eat it, and never take it away from his mouth till he has swallowed it. Of any kind of food, and any quantity, preferring them raw, shells and all. He will take them in his mouth and throw them up and spit the shells out after swallowing the contents.

A MOTHER AT SIXTY-FIVE.

That Extraordinary Case in Warren County —The Story Corroborated.

We published a few weeks ago an account of Mrs. Betsy Hudson, of Warren county, Pennsylvania, having given birth to a child at the age of sixty-five years. Several of our exchanges denied the story, but without taking the trouble to investigate the matter. The following letter from a gentleman in Freehold, Warren county, shows that the case was as we represented it:

FREEHOLD, PA., August 28, 1871.

To the Editor of The Pittsburgh Commercial:

As much has been said concerning Mrs. Hudson's having a child at such an age, (sixty-five years) and as it seems so strange that many doubt the fact, I would state that I have been acquainted with the lady for about forty years—lived almost three miles from where her father lived, she lived, before she was married, in Sugargrove Township. Her maiden name was Stillson. Any person desiring to know, can have seen those who have, and can rely with confidence on their word. J. W. PHILLIS.

Interesting Experiments in Spontaneous Generation.

We have kept the readers of the COMMERCIAL pretty well informed of the various experiments which have been made to establish the truth or correctness of the theory of spontaneous generation. One of the latest and most interesting contribution to this subject is furnished in a paper by Dr. Bastian. In the first place, he has made a series of investigations of the putrefactions of animal infusoria, and other organisms, and had ascertained that they were invariably killed by raising the temperature of the water in which they were contained to 104 degrees Fahrenheit. With organisms of this size there is no difficulty in ascertaining what the effects of the heat have been. Some of the organisms were partially disorganized by this temperature, and none of them ever showed any signs of life after such a process, although kept under observation for twenty-four hours or more. Even had he been unable to fix the precise degree of heat which was fatal to all those lower organisms, it would in no way invalidate the result of the greatest unanimity of opinion prevailed among almost all experimenters (such as Pasteur, Huxley Pouchet, Wyman and others) as to the fact that the germs of these lowest organisms were killed by exposure to 212 deg. F. Knowledge as to the limits of "vital resistance" to heat being declared the necessary starting-point for further inquiry, Dr. Bastian found twenty-four experiments at temperatures ranging from 96 degrees to 140 degrees F. to be called into particular attention to the fact that in about one-half of these experiments no living things had been obtained from the sealed tubes. Organisms were, therefore, as to the possibility of the *de novo* origin of living matter could not be rebutted by other experimenters, who hastily rejected one or two negative results with the view of showing that he had been mistaken in error. A number of much more careful experiments in which he had resorted to these high temperatures were then recorded, the result of the experiments proving that, notwithstanding the destruction of certain kinds of organisms and their germs under certain crucial tests, other living matter might be born *de novo*, owing to the occurrence of new combinations in the substance. He further contended that such newborn living matter might, as the experiments recorded to show, proceed directly to the higher forms of some of the lowest organisms, just as the specks of crystalline matter assume those more or less complex shapes which characterize the crystals of various saline substances.

Papal Infallibility in Germany.

[By Rev. Austin Bierbower.]

I have recently had occasion at Munich, Bonn and elsewhere, where the Doellinger controversy is raging, to see considerable of its writers, and I now know as well as I can be acquainted with Catholicism in Europe that in this controversy the dogma of Papal Infallibility has not been a pretext, and no more the cause of it than the *remonstrance* between Benedetti and King William was the cause of the Franco-Prussian war. There has for a long time been a large party of Catholics in Germany, including the more intelligent men of the laity and the university professors, who have been striving for a general reform in the Catholic Church. They want, among other things, a more liberal interpretation of theology—one that shall conform to the latest advances of science—and also a great liberty of conscience in all such matters. To these have been opposed chiefly the working pastors. It is their business to control the people by the old faith; and they think that they have distilled enough in the present degree of freedom. Another cause of the controversy is that there are many parties and party organizations within the Church which are at enmity with each other for personal, party, or other considerations, and the causes of those quarrels in some cases date back for centuries. Some of these, as the quarrel of the old Jansenist party, particularly hate the Jesuits, and hate Papal Infallibility because it is the work of the Jesuits. There are others, again, who have fallen away in religion at all; but, being required to hold to it for social or political considerations, desire to reduce it to a minimum of quantity and to change its character as much as possible. These naturally take up with everything looking like reform. There are then, others who want to relieve religion of its political character. Some of these last, in the fever of patriotism which accompanied the late war and the efforts for the union of Germany, have even desired to build up a *German* Catholic Church, instead of the old Roman and Southern institution.

Our Duty as Regards China.

Under this title the *Nation* goes into a patient examination of the various attempts and failures of the United States and other nations to make treaties with China which she will observe, and concludes as follows:

"What is the duty of our own government under these circumstances? The United States cannot in general be engaged in religious propagandism; but as we have twice stipulated for toleration of the Christianity and the protection of Christian teachers and converts, we are compelled from time to time to the propriety of a further protection. There are, however, reasons of state policy why the government should act in such a matter with peculiar caution and temper. The repudiated stipulation is the key of the whole position. The rejection of the return in the old system of absolute exclusion in all things; this is the first step, an experiment, perhaps, and certainly one which will surely and speedily follow. If we yield upon this point, the whole fabric of treaties, raised with so much labor, and at the cost of so much blood, will fall like a house of cards. We do not urge action simply in the interests of religious missions, but urge it in the interests of commerce and of civilization. There should be no weak hesitation in the use of force, if force be necessary, to make the point beyond a doubt that diplomatic negotiation will accomplish nothing. Neither Europe nor Japan again be amused or deceived by another Burlingame embassy. The United States and the other great powers should unite in a demand, supported by a sufficient display of force, that the Chinese government shall recede from its present position, shall reaffirm the violated treaties, and shall give ample reparation for past and security against future outrages. Unless this demand is complied with promptly, China must be taught, in such a manner that the lesson cannot be forgotten, the advantages of preserving international faith."

About Noses.

Gracious only knows how much has been written about the nose. Every school boy knows that Napoleon is said to have selected his staff officers from among men with large noses. Bret Harte has a very conspicuous nose. Joaquin Miller's face is strikingly embellished in this respect. Colonel Fisk's nose is what first indnced Miss Roam to ask him to sit for a bust. Genius and the nose are twins, as indicates even more attention than his eagle eye. Rudolf's proboscis is said to have been one of the principal causes of the strife among the doctors for his body. Henry Clay and Daniel Webster each possessed a nose that left upon the beholder an impression never to be forgotten. Whoever once saw Artemus Ward's nose would at once know him by that sign again. Darwin Bennett's organ is eminently indicative of the energy and high intellectual qualities that have made him famous. Train's nose is reported to have had a marked influence upon his eccentric career. These illustrations are sufficient to show that large noses are the veritable indices of genius. Horace Greeley has a very small nose, but he made up for the deficiency he is constantly nosing around in all sorts of queer places. The members of the Hemming ring, too, have very big noses. At least they ought to have, for they have made monstrous spectacles of themselves.

A Japanese Bismarck.

Some Prussian officers recently on board the ship Hertha, in Japanese waters, were one day invited to inspect a small army which had been formed at Kishnu, a minor province. At first the Prussians regarded it as a joke, knowing that the Japanese are notoriously bad soldiers; but when they arrived in the province they recognized, even on the very frontier, the drill and military precisions of their own country. The resigning Prince, who was also Mikado-dependent of the province, had evidently received the idea of making a thorough military organization for purely offensive purposes, probably, and adopted the Prussian system as the best. He quietly bought needle guns from Germany, and a retired Prussian sergeant was sent to teach the natives the use of them. This sergeant proved a genius, and has drilled the dash of his soldiers. Their dress, food, weapons, are all Prussian. They are delighted themselves, and already so confident that they can conquer the whole of Japan. The military schools of the province are exceedingly good, and in one of them sixty cadets are undergoing scientific training. The Ieddo Government very much fears that the little province may attempt to conquer all Japan, and has several times attempted to use the old soldier's service for their own army. The Prince of Kishnu proposes to thoroughly educate himself as military commander.

The Crops in South Carolina.

Under date of the 22d a correspondent writing from Bivingsville, S. C., says: For seven weeks not enough rain has fallen to lay the dust of the roads, and all the growing crops are nearly or quite ruined. The corn was just beginning to fill out in the ear, and the cotton to bloom, when the dry weather commenced, and both are standing to-day in nearly the same condition as regards advancement in growth, but sadly burnt up. There will not be corn enough raised here to pay for the gathering, and in some instances farmers have either turned their stock into their cornfields or have cut down for fodder. The cotton will not average one-third of a crop, and will scarcely pay for the picking, it is so short and scattered. There is much anxiety manifested among the people in this section in reference to their next year's support. Many of them have debts to meet for the crop—for fertilizers, labor, &c.—but will have nothing to meet them with. It is feared that many of our best men will be so discouraged that they will leave the State, and seek homes in the West. Many have already done so from the upper districts during the last few years, on account of our present political condition, which is driving many good men out of South Carolina.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY, August 30, 1871.

No essential change is noticeable in the general features of the local loan market, whilst money is in good supply at most of the banks, yet there is no disposition to let it out except on short paper. Some good borrowers would take large amounts on their obligations at four months at eight per cent, but lenders will not accept longer paper than thirty or sixty days. The banks as a general thing charge nine per cent, which is the common rate. Very little of acceptable paper is seen on the open market. Indeed it is rather disparaging to borrowers who are not able to get accommodations at some of the regular loan houses in the present easy condition of the market.

Dealings in local stocks are light. Prices are well sustained and but few lots of our best dividend shares are on the market. There is a steady investing demand for Allegheny Valley 7-30s and the new 7s, which are guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; also for the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company (Turtle creek) sixes. Columbia oil stock is quiet at about 19¾ bid, but none offering. The vigorous development of the new oil territory in Venango county and the large average daily yield of the old property make the stock very firm.

—**Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co.** report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114
10-40s	114¾
Gold	112¾

—**James T. Brady & Co.**, corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 10-40s	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114
Union Pacific Railroad	100½
Central Pacific Railroad	100½
Currency Pacifics	116¾

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, 68 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 30, 1871.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	4:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
A. & T.	98½	98½	98½	98½	99	99
Do. Scrip	98½	98½	98½	98½	99	99
Reading	101	101	101	101	101	101
Harlem	120				120	
Mariet. Cent	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Lake Shore	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½
Illinois Cent	118½	118½	118½	118½	120	122½
Cleve. & Pitts	118½	118½	118½	118½	120	122½
N. Y. C.	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Do. pref	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Rock Island	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
St. Paul	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
St. Paul pref	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½
Tol. & Wabash	66½			66¾		67¼
Ohio, pref	120			120		
Fort Wayne	99			99		99½
Ohio & Miss	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Chic. & Alton				103		
Do. pref	120			120		
R., I. & Erie	23½			23½		24
U. S. Central	80			80		80
Canada South	91½			91½		91½
W. U. Tel	82½			82¾		82¾
Pacific Mail	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Adams Ex	85			85		85
Wells, Fg.	84			84		84
American Ex	51			51		51
U. S. Ex	112½			112½		112½

—The London *Financier* has the following complimentary notice of the public credit of the United States. The article was written previous to the successful negotiation of the new loan, resulting as the cable informs us to-day, in applications in excess by thirty per cent. of the sum total offered in Europe:

"An event which has long been foreseen has at length come to pass. The credit of the United States is at last rated at five per cent, and upward in the market; that is to say, a five per cent. stock of that Government now commands a par or a premium. This is proved by the fact that the seven-thirty five per cents bonds were quoted yesterday at the equivalent of 91@91¼ ex-dividend, 91 being par. It is also proved by the fact that the new five per cent. sterling bonds, telegrams from New York brought the price of the new five per cent. loan at equal to 91@91¼.

Considering the situation, the financial position of the United States, and the numerous respects, particularly those having reference to the resources of nature, in which the Government of that Republic is in a position of advantage far beyond the majority of European States, the fact that this position of the United States financial history has now been reached, but that it was not obtained long ago, Other States borrow; the United States pay off debt. Other States habitually exceed their income; the United States Government habitually keeps on the income, and stands almost alone amongst the Governments of the world in having a large surplus, applicable, and actually applied, to the reduction of capital, to the reduction of the capital of the debt. Then, as regards the settlement of the enormous claims arising from the late war, the extent of the field for immigration, freedom from that modern curse—the necessity of keeping up large standing armies—and the possession of vast tracts of Government land, every increasing in value, already go to show that the position of the United States is superior to that of other nations. The appreciation of the credit of the Government, in the market, is, therefore, perfectly natural, and will, doubtless, go on until a much higher rate of value is attained."

These considerations are of especial interest at the present moment, because they betoken a distinct necessity for the United States funding loan, which is expected to be introduced in the House of Representatives on Monday next. It is fully believed that the applications for this issue will be very extensive. The fact that the Twenty fives are bearing 6 per cent interest, and having only three years more to run before becoming liable to commutation, are each par-ar-dividend, renders it certain that the public will appreciate the advantages of the new five per cent. bonds. For these reasons, the subscription list may be made payable in gold, both principal and interest, and enjoying immunity from all taxation. The United States having the advantage of being free from all further commutation for ten years certain, until after the expiration of that period, can borrow under and cannot touch their position. Moreover, the dividends are payable quarterly."

—**Jay W. Kennedy**, broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks as taking his order for cash commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $1,000 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 31, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market was a weak one and current prices are hard to obtain, buyers being very shy and not inclined to pay the rates that are wanted. The result was no sales of importance was made. We have another petroleum fire insurance to operate—in fact, to use plain words, the market is a very demoralized condition.

CRUDE.

The following are the nominal rates: Spot 19c, S. O. all year 11¾c; B. O., all year, Parkers, Hope & Dodd's, Foster, $4 60; Lower Creek, $4 75; Oil City, $4 90.

REFINED.

The market closed quiet: Spot was quiet at 23½c; September 24½c; October 24½c; September and October, 24½c. Sales of 3,000 bbls first half September 24½c.

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

NEW YORK, August 30.—The market is lower with a lighter demand at 24¼@24½c; sales 500 bbls contract at 24½c; exporters refuse to pay current asking prices; sales during morning of 1,000 bbls first half September, reported at 24½c. Crude in bulk is selling for New York delivery at 19c.

Oil not offered under 28¾c for Philadelphia delivery, there has been some inquiry for contracts, with prices ranging from 28½c to 29c. Refiners generally at 24c net 4,000 bbls do 24c with a return of 3,000 bbls 24c; 3,000 bbls for September at 24½c; 2,000 bbls do at 24½c.

OIL CITY, August 30.—Market quiet but firm; ordinary to lower crude held at 18 deg. 47 gravity $5 bbl.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.—Market quiet, crude 12¾c; cases 26c; S. O. 26c; futures, 24½c nominally at 24½c October 24½c; very little inquiry for futures.

TITUSVILLE, August 30.—Market quiet and firm; spot $4 42½ bid; regular $4 45 bid.

PARKER'S LANDING, August 30.—Market firm at $4 57½@4 60.

PLEASANTVILLE, August 30.—Market firm at $4 10 bid.

HOUSEVILLE, August 30.—Market firm and quiet at $4 25.

OIL CITY, August 30.—Market quiet at $4 45@5 00.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.—Crude 13¾c nominal. Refined, last sale, September 24½@24¾c; October 24½@24¾c.

TITUSVILLE, August 30.—Market very quiet; holders asking and nominally $4 45 to $4 47½.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30, 5 P. M.—August 24¼c; September 24¼c; October 24¼c. Crude 13¾c.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 26, 1871.

The market during the week has been firm with a fair inquiry, both for the better grades of forge irons. Receipts have been liberal, but are principally absorbed by deliveries on previous sales. There is no accumulation of stocks in the hands of producers or commission merchants, and prices are well sustained for standard brands of forge irons.

In foundry irons the feeling is stronger, and with reduced stocks desirable grades command rather better rates than at date of our last report.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted Iron from Lake Superior Ores.

200 tons open gray forge	$34 00—4 m
200 tons open gray forge	34 00—4 m
150 tons open gray forge	34 00—4 m
150 tons open gray forge	34 00—4 m
200 tons open gray forge	34 00—4 m
200 tons close gray medium forge	33 00—4 m
200 tons gray forge, delivered at furnace at 8, 10 and 12 months	30 00—
200 tons close gray and mottled	32 00—4 m
100 tons white and mottled	31 00, cash
200 tons medium gray	32 50—4 m
200 tons gray forge, cash	32 50—4 m
150 tons gray forge	33 50—4 m
200 tons gray forge	33 00—4 m
200 tons gray forge	33 50—4 m
200 tons gray forge	33 00—4 m
500 tons gray forge	33 00—4 m

Lake Superior Rock Charcoal.

100 tons No. 1 foundry	$37 00—6 m
60 tons No. 1 foundry	37 50—4 m
50 tons No. 1 foundry	37 00—4 m

Anthracite.

200 tons neutral forge, favorable brand	$34 00—cash
60 tons No. 1 foundry	35 50—4 m
30 tons No. 1 foundry	36 00—4 m
40 tons No. 1 foundry	36 50—4 m
30 tons No. 1 foundry	35 50—4 m
200 tons mottled and white	31 50—4 m
200 tons No. 1 foundry	33 00—6 m
100 tons mottled and white	31 50—4 m
100 tons white	30 00—4 m
50 tons white	31 75—
100 tons No. 2	$33 00—4 m.
1,500 tons white, for rails	29 00—cash
500 tons No. 2 Anthracite at furnace	32 00—4 m
600 tons No. 2 Anthracite at furnace	31 50—4 m
600 tons white and mottled from Yard	32 00—5 m
200 tons No. 2 Gray forge	34 00—cash

Allegheny Coke.

800 tons Red Bank	$34 00—time

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

August 29.—The stock has been very much reduced, and prices, under the usual demand for the season, have been quite firm:

Youghiogheny, afloat, ₩ bush	16c
Youghiogheny, delivered, ₩ bush	20c
Ohio river, afloat, ₩ bush	12c
Ohio river, delivered, ₩ bush	16c
Cannel, delivered, ₩ bush	24c
Anthracite, ₩ ton	$11 00

LOUISVILLE.

August 29.—There is not enough selling afloat to establish prices. The retail demand is supplied at 24c for Pittsburgh, and 22c for Pomeroy.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, August 30.—Wheat dull: No 1 white $1 23@1 31; extra $1 36; amber $1 26. Corn 60c. Oats 28c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 30, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market continues quiet, and as a general thing unchanged in prices. This is particularly true of the leading articles, such as flour, bacon, wheat, groceries, cheese, etc. The fall trade is upon us, and our dealers are fully prepared to meet the expected heavy demand upon their resources. The late rains have caused a swell in the rivers, but not as yet sufficiently large to let out the coal fleet. The fruit and vegetable markets are well supplied.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks, received by river and rail:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,743	4,003	10,746
Apples, bbls	1,970	259	1,629
Cheese, boxes	1,160	784	1,944
Corn, sacks	3,455	3,117	7,992
Wheat, sacks	7,655	8,621	16,276
Barley, sacks	1,225	1,250	3,475
Rye, sacks	1,018	600	1,618
Oats, sacks	9,817	9,468	19,285
Butter, packages	224	208	432
Bacon, pieces	3,553	3,080	6,633
Bacon, tierces	224	139	363
Dried beef, tierces	26	31	47

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—Receipts 35 bbls. Prices are stronger, and we are reported sales of good large at $2 50@2 75 per bbl; a sale of a lot of choice "Brush" at $3 20@3 25 per bbl. Prices have an upward tendency.

ASHES.—There is a fair demand with regular sales; Soda 4c@4½; common refined 4¾@4½c; pearls 8¼@8½; potts 7¾c.

BRANS.—The inquiry is light and prices are nominal at $1 50@2 00.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Prices are firm with a better demand reported We quote as follows: Sugar-cured Hams 14½@18½c; Sugar-cured Shoulders 10@10½c; and sacon; plain shoulders 6¾@7¼c; ribbed Sides 8@8¼c; clear sides 9¾@10c. Dried Beef scarce and nominal. Barrel Pork $14 00@14 50. Lard, tierces 10c@10½c; kegs and buckets 11@12c per lb. Mess pork $14 00@14 50. Country lard 9@9½c.

BEESWAX.—There is a steady trade demand, with regular sales at 33@35c ₩ lb.

BARLEY.—Receipts 1,018 bus. Car-lots on ₩ doz. $1 75; $2 25; 1-lb can $6; 5-lb cans, $30 ₩ per doz.

BROOMS.—The following are the rulings of the market: Fancy $4 50@5 00; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

BUTTER.—Choice butter is scarce, and commands 18@20c ₩ lb; fresh packed 16@18c; common to medium 12@14c.

CEMENT.—The market is quiet with sale Louisville Hydraulic $2 50@3 00 ₩ bbl, Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnson, $2 25; Pittsburgh, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 00@3 75 ₩ ton.

CANDLES.—There is a fair demand; sales as follow: Star, full weight, 19c; short do 17c; mould 12c ₩ lb.

CHEESE.—The receipts 60 boxes. There is a good demand at the following quotations: Ohio Goshen 10c@10½c; Factory 9@9½c; Dairy 8@9c ₩ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—There is a regular demand, with sales Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelphia $5 50.

CANNED OIL.—The demand has increased and we are reported sales standard at 22½@23c. Small lots command the usual advance.

CORN MEAL.—The demand is limited and prices dull; sales in a small way at 80@85c ₩ bush.

EGGS.—The receipts light and prices advanced 1 @2c ₩ dozen, and good fresh now command 14@16c ₩ dozen.

FLOUR.—Receipts since our last 310 barrels. We have no change to note in flours, and give the following as the ruling rates: Superfine white wheat $7 40; Pan Handle—Southern amber, $6 70, 1 family $7 50@8 00; Minnesota, $7 50@8 00; Ohio, $7 50@8 00; higher. Store rates: Red winter, $6 50; Minnesota, bakers' brands, $8 50@8 00; Minnesota medium, $6 75; new winter spring, $7 50@8 00; white wheat, old, $7 40; lower grades below these figures.

GRAIN.—The following are the receipts since our last report:

Wheat Sacks	1,604	Barley sacks	150
Corn "	1,994	Corn "	1,800
Oats "	1,125		

The market for most descriptions grain is steady, and wheat finds ready purchasers at the current rates, which are $1 20@1 25 for fair to prime red, and $1 30@1 35 for white; amber is worth $1 26@1 28. Oats in moderate demand, with sales of Pennsylvania white, by car load, at 45c; mixed do at 43@44c; Ohio and Indiana by canalling hold sparingly. We are reported sales of mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 75@76c; shelled, 72@73c. Rye—sales of car loads were made at 75c. The prices tend upward. Barley—we are reported a sale of two cars at 95c. Malting barley is nominally locked for soon.

GROCERIES.—We have no change to note in prices, and quote as follows:

Coffee—Strictly prime at 19½c; prime 18¾@19c; good 18½@18¾c; low grades 17½@18c; roasted in papers 20c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good $1 00; fair 80c; common 60@70c ₩ lb.

Sugars—Fair to prime for cash or approved paper 11@12c ₩ pound, and good fresh now command 14@16c ₩ dozen.

FLOUR.—Receipts since our last 310 barrels. We have no change to note in flours, and give the following as the ruling rates: Superfine white wheat $7 40; Pan Handle—Southern amber, $6 70, 1 family $7 50@8 00; Minnesota, $7 50@8 00; Ohio, $7 50@8 00; higher. Store rates: Red winter, $6 50; Minnesota, bakers' brands, $8 50@8 00; Minnesota medium, $6 75; new winter spring, $7 50@8 00; white wheat, old, $7 40; lower grades below these figures.

GRAIN.—The following are the receipts since our last report:

Wheat Sacks	1,604	Barley sacks	150
Corn "	1,994	Corn "	1,800
Oats "	1,125		

The market for most descriptions grain is steady, and wheat finds ready purchasers at the current rates, which are $1 20@1 25 for fair to prime red, and $1 30@1 35 for white; amber is worth $1 26@1 28. Oats in moderate demand, with sales of Pennsylvania white, by car load, at 45c; mixed do at 43@44c; Ohio and Indiana by canalling hold sparingly. We are reported sales of mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 75@76c; shelled, 72@73c. Rye—sales of car loads were made at 75c. The prices tend upward. Barley—we are reported a sale of two cars at 95c. Malting barley is nominally locked for soon.

GREASE.—We have no change to note in prices, and quote as follows:

Coffee—Strictly prime at 19½c; prime 18¾@19c; good 18½@18¾c; low grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good $1 00; fair 80c; common 60@70c ₩ lb.

Sugars—The inquiry for sugars is quiet and prices steady. Sales to-day 51 hhds Demerara vacuum pan at 10¾@11c; 20 hhds Porto Rico at 9¾c. We quote prices as follows, viz: For refining grades Cuba and Porto Rico 9¼ to 9¾c; grocery Cuba 9¾ to 10c; grocery grades Porto Rico 9¾@10c; Demerara vacuum pan 10¾@11c. Receipts free and stock large.

Refined Sugars—The demand for refined sugars is active, with light supply, and prices are firm. Hard crushed is quoted at 13¾c, and soft do on a basis of 12¾c for A white.

MOLASSES.—The market continues dull, with little demand. Prices are still as follows, viz: For Calvert 60@62c; Maryland 58@60c; Baltimore 40@45c; Cheseapeake 42@45c; Sugar House 34@36c; Barbadoes 42@45c gallon.

RICE.—The market for Carolina is dull, and we hear of no sales except in small lots for present wants. We quote prices nominal at 7¾ to 8¾c. No sales of foreign.—*American.*

The Coffee Trade—Baltimore and New York.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

New York seems to be equally unfortunate by the changes referred to in the coffee trade, and Baltimore the heaviest gainer, as will be seen by the subjoined statement of the Brazilian coffee imported into several ports during the last two business years.

	1870.	1871.
New York, bags	759,025	533,770
Baltimore, bags	267,464	451,499
New Orleans, bags	100,000	100,000

It will here be seen that the imports at Baltimore, from having been but little more than one-third those of New York, have become nearly equal to the latter. The loss of New York was 225,285, and the gain of Baltimore 184,035. There is no resisting the conclusion that the large rises nearly all the importations at Baltimore being made mostly on the account of the parties controlling the trade at New York. This is rendered all the more probable because a similar charge has been noted in the sugar trade. Those parties may be New York merchants, or they may be foreign houses who ship for a market, or they may be both together. But the important inquiry is how has it happened that all the southern ports have largely increased their imports of coffee, while all the northern ports have decreased since the close of the civil war? The cause must be a common and general one, since we see that it affects all the ports named, and has entered into the sugar trade in like manner. It is not the enterprise of the one city or the diminished mercantile spirit of the other that can account for changes so sweeping.

This is shown by the fact that the exports at Baltimore—despite such increase as the imports, although the shipments of flour have long been used to balance the imports of coffee. The exports at Baltimore were made to the account of the merchants of that city, they would be obliged either to pay in gold or ship produce. But the demand for gold at Baltimore has not increased any more than the exports of produce. Our inference is that the payments are made by exports of specie or produce from New York, and that the great houses, whoever they are, who manage all those changes along our seaboard, are located in that city, and direct operations by telegraph and mail. Our impression is that they are chiefly foreign, and have merely branch houses in New York, using that point as the most favorable on account of the immensa concentration of banking capital there.

Receipts of Iron.

The following were the receipts of iron ore and pig iron for the week ending Saturday, August 26:

	Ore.	Pig Iron.
Iron Mountain Railroad	tons.	tons.
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad	2,010	140
St. Louis, Vandalia, Terre Haute and Indianapolis	140	50
Ohio and Mississippi Railroad		80
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad		40
Total tons	2,050	310

—St. Louis Republican.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 31, 1871.

Below will be found our review of the live stock market for the week ending Wednesday evening, August 30:

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the past week have been heavy, and fully up with the preceding week. The quality of the stock was hardly up to the usual average, though upon the whole it was, to use the language of a heavy buyer, "very fairish." The lower grades of cattle went off slow, whilst prime shipping cattle found a ready market. Should the arrivals not prove too heavy, prices will advance. Following are the sales as gathered from the books of commission men:

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
19	16,020	$5 35@5 41	17	17,380	$5 37
29	41,140	5 40@5	2	2,380	4 20
42	36,740	5 40@5	40	36,620	5 35
6	5,260	4 00@5	3	3,640	4 35
20	18,100	5 25@5	21	1,770	4 00
20	18,660	5 05@5	20	18,080	4 40
19	16,960	4 00@5	17	15,250	4 85
16	17,320	4 60@5	17	17,770	4 70
21	19,400	4 62@5	17	16,980	5 15
1 bull	1,180	2 50@4	40	40,000	5 15
10	6,430	4 25@5			

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD

16	20,720	5 50@5	17	63,710	4 90
20	18,070	5 50@5	20	15,780	4 90
32	40,860	5 50@5	16	17,020	4 90
19	16,790	5 12@5	20	19,000	4 90

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

17	16,400	4 25@5	19	14,450	5 10
5	6,380	5 10@5	19	20,330	4 60
18	22,130	5 00@5	17	17,240	4 60

SADLER,

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1871.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

FICTION NEEDLESS AND MISCHIEVOUS.

DR. EDWARD YOUNG, chief of the Bureau of Statistics in Washington, in response to an appeal for information on the subject, has given an interesting statement concerning the liquor trade in the United States. During the last financial year it appears that spirituous liquors to the value of six hundred millions of dollars, and that lager beer ale and porter to the value of one hundred and thirty millions of dollars, were sold by retail in this country. A truly enormous consumption, equal, it would seem, to an outlay of fifteen dollars for the article by every inhabitant of the land. A fact, so appalling to some minds, and so astounding to all who reflect, might have been supposed to stand in no need of exaggeration. In its naked immensity and power of impression, it might, one would think, satisfy the most earnest admirer of strong facts, and overwhelm all the purposes of those rhetoricians who use the multiplication table as some other orators use their collection of poetical quotations. The assumption, however, is a mistake, as we are told that some of the "lecturers" are wont to multiply the fifteen dollars given above by four and to represent sixty dollars as the sum which each inhabitant would have to pay, if the cost of the consumption were equally distributed. This is only a single specimen of the kind of exaggeration in which some of our moral reformers think it right to indulge when their object is to frighten people into zeal for the good cause of temperance. We refer to the subject because we are convinced that this practice of misrepresentation in behalf of reform is in every way mischievous. Like every form of offense against that, as Mr. FAIRBIE puts it, while Russian narrow-gauge roads carry 254 tons in 93 tons of cars, we require 254 tons of cars at least to give the same results. Mr. FAIRBIE gives it as his deliberate opinion that the engine bearing his name, with light rolling stock on a two-feet gauge, will perform a greater service than any broad-gauge road in the United States, and be a great saving besides. In this connection we are able to say that leading railroad men, such as EDGAR THOMSON and Col. SCOTT, leading managers of the New York Central and Erie lines, and others of their class, are in accord with Mr. FAIRBIE as to the merits of the narrow over the wide-gauge. It is not our hazard nothing in saying, that but for the immense expense, the great trunk lines would be reduced to the narrow-gauge in the shortest time practicable, and it is not so certain that some of them will not be.

A good deal of excitement appears to have been caused among French politicians by the story started by the Bonapartist faction that, if the Republic had not been proclaimed, the Russian Emperor would have employed his influence, and his power, too, if necessary, to prevent the dismemberment of France. The subject has at length been set at rest by a statement with which the Commission appointed to investigate the acts of the Government of the fourth of September has been furnished by M. DE CHANDORDY. According to this statement all attempts made by the young French Republic (so called) to secure assistance against Germany were frustrated by the co-operation of two facts. The first of those facts was the alliance between Russia and Prussia. Even before the war began this alliance was affirmed in a proclamation of neutrality, the object of which was to prevent Austria from taking any part in the approaching struggle; that is, whichever side should receive the aid of Austria would have against it the power of Russia. And this alliance between Russia and Prussia remained in effect until the preliminaries of peace between France and Germany were signed. The second fact to which M. DE CHANDORDY refers as having paralyzed French diplomacy in its efforts to obtain assistance, was the attitude of England. Fearing that the war would extend and that England would be forced to take part in it, the English ministry in August of last year became the promoters of a league of neutrals, the object of which was to circumscribe and confine the struggle to its original proportions. By this authoritative statement all the late gossip concerning Russia and France is shown to have been groundless.

A couple of months ago we made reference to an important decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in the case of a worker in freestone who, having a number of pressing contracts on his hands, sent a portion of his work to New York city, upon which the Labor Association to which he belonged mulcted him in the sum of five hundred dollars, for violation of the rules of the organization. The money he paid under protest, the other alternative being the loss of his workmen. After he had filled his contracts, however, he sued for its recovery, the case being ultimately carried to the Supreme Court, which issued an order for the restitution of the money so paid, on the ground that the demand was an illegal conspiracy, and antagonistic to the genius and spirit of the Constitution; it being further held by the Court that if the Association had injured his business it would have been liable for all the damages inflicted upon him. We now learn that the Massachusetts Labor Reform party proposes to make this decision an issue in the coming election, taking the ground that the Courts have no legal nor moral right to interfere with the rules or regulations of Workingmen's Trades Unions. Unquestionably the ruling of the Court strikes a severe blow at the fundamental principle of these organizations, but so also does the individual right of men to work at such prices, during such hours and for such persons as they may see fit. If the workingmen of Massachusetts have no better banner under which to go into the campaign than this, they deserve to be defeated, as they will be.

A good deal of excitement appears to have been caused among French politicians by the story started by the Bonapartist faction that, if the Republic had not been proclaimed, the Russian Emperor would have employed his influence, and his power, too, if necessary, to prevent the dismemberment of France. The subject has at length been set at rest by a statement with which the Commission appointed to investigate the acts of the Government of the fourth of September has been furnished by M. DE CHANDORDY. According to this statement all attempts made by the young French Republic (so called) to secure assistance against Germany were frustrated by the co-operation of two facts. The first of those facts was the alliance between Russia and Prussia. Even before the war began this alliance was affirmed in a proclamation of neutrality, the object of which was to prevent Austria from taking any part in the approaching struggle; that is, whichever side should receive the aid of Austria would have against it the power of Russia. And this alliance between Russia and Prussia remained in effect until the preliminaries of peace between France and Germany were signed. The second fact to which M. DE CHANDORDY refers as having paralyzed French diplomacy in its efforts to obtain assistance, was the attitude of England. Fearing that the war would extend and that England would be forced to take part in it, the English ministry in August of last year became the promoters of a league of neutrals, the object of which was to circumscribe and confine the struggle to its original proportions. By this authoritative statement all the late gossip concerning Russia and France is shown to have been groundless.

Lately a cry, rather feeble, however, has been raised against the narrow-gauge innovation by a limited number of persons whose knowledge of railroads is confined to the rooms in which they write. We had this sort of thing during our war. Parlor Generals were continually fighting battles on paper, and showing how impossible were movements which generals in the field were successfully working out every day. For instance, alongside of the perfect demonstration by these wise men of the utter impracticability of the narrow-gauge, we have the statement of ROBERT FAIRLIE, an eminent English engineer, identified with the first narrow-guage enterprises in Europe, that the experiments made in Russia are successful; and, as evidence, he gives the fact that trains of 345 tons are hauled by light engines over light rails up an incline of one in eighty-five miles—254 tons of the whole amount carried being paying freight. This is 2.78 paying tons for every one of dead weight. The proportion of paying the dead weight is one to one—so that, as Mr. FAIRBIE puts it, while Russian narrow-gauge roads carry 254 tons in 93 tons of cars, we require 254 tons of cars at least to give the same results. Mr. FAIRLIE gives it as his deliberate opinion that the engine bearing his name, with light rolling stock on a two-feet gauge, will perform a greater service than any broad-gauge road in the United States, and be a great saving besides. In this connection we are able to say that leading railroad men, such as EDGAR THOMSON and Col. SCOTT, leading managers of the New York Central and Erie lines, and others of their class, are in accord with Mr. FAIRLIE as to the merits of the narrow over the wide-gauge. It is not our hazard nothing in saying, that but for the immense expense, the great trunk lines would be reduced to the narrow-gauge in the shortest time practicable, and it is not so certain that some of them will not be.

This is a remarkable prophecy. It was not a dim foreshadowing, but a clear and definite announcement of what has since literally and absolutely come to pass. Now let him tell us what is to be the upshot of the competition for the succession, and what the result of the campaign. A man who can dip into the future thus clearly ought not to let his dull eyed-fellows blunder on in unassisted ignorance. What is the use of a prophet unless he exercises his gift? We respectfully appeal to him to solve these knotty questions of the time, and above all else to tell us on what date Tammany is to be hung.

The failing health of Queen VICTORIA, and the increasing probabilities that the remainder of her reign will be of comparatively limited duration, are doubtless made the subject of earnest consideration and conference among radical English working men, in mapping out their political programme for the future. Indeed, the statement is made that whenever she dies a Republic will be simultaneously proclaimed in all the leading cities of the three kingdoms; and that, in anticipation of that event, a number of well-known English political agitators are at present in this country, whither they lately came for the purpose of securing the practical co-operation of the Fenian element, in case it should be necessary to call it into requisition. All the machinery requisite to the establishment of the Republic is said to have been quietly but efficiently perfected, and it is further reported that many officials of the British government, occupying important military and naval positions, are secretly pledged to co-operate with it. Making all due allowances for the exaggeration of these reports, it must be evident to every thoughtful observer that the decease of the Sovereign would precipitate a crisis of the most serious character. The Prince of Wales is himself said to have lately expressed grave doubts relative to his own succession—a remark which he would hardly make, unless good grounds existed for the apprehension.

A first step has at length been taken in this country in the direction of compulsory education. On the 14th instant the Legislature of New Hampshire passed a law which prescribes that all parents and guardians shall secure to their children and wards a certain measure of education between the ages of eight and fourteen years. Children between the ages specified must be sent to a public school at least twelve weeks each year, during six of which weeks the attendance must be continuous. The effect of the law, however, is somewhat weakened by the provision which allows instruction at home to exempt parents from the obligation to send their children to the public schools. No doubt very poor or avaricious parents and guardians may take advantage of this indulgence to evade or frustrate the law. As a sign of progress the act is encouraging.

The recent census of the British Islands has demonstrated the necessity of a redistribution of political power, and it is possible that it is the intention of Parliament to deal with the subject at its next session, the present relation between population and representation being exceedingly anomalous, and showing that, in many instances, the House of Commons does not represent the people, but only a series of little minorities. For instance, there are in England five boroughs, each with less than ten thousand inhabitants, returning one member each; two of which have a population of less than five thousand, and fifteen of which have considerably decreased since the census of 1861. The aggregate population of these fifty-five boroughs, with their fifty-five members, is 388,269, while ten of the largest boroughs in the kingdom, with ten times the population, have less than half the representation of that number. Moreover, even these are not all returned, as are the fifty-five, by simple majorities. In the great populations of Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and other important commercial and manufacturing centres, the enfranchisement of the minority has in most cases, practically reduced the representation of the majority to a single member; while, even apart from this question, taking the fifty-five small towns and the ten large boroughs as a basis, every voter in a little borough is equal, under the existing system, to twenty-five voters in a great city; three millions and three-quarters of people having twenty-four representatives, and one-third of a million possessing fifty-five. It is further shown by the census that within the last ten years these ten large boroughs have added to their population 462,548 persons; over ninety thousand more people than the whole number of inhabitants of the fifty-five small towns which send fifty-five representatives to Parliament. This gross inequality renders anything like impartial representation absolutely impossible. Every year, too, as the population moves away from its old centers and finds new ones, the inequality is increased, from the little towns and villages to the great cities, the majorities become larger and weaker, and the minorities smaller and more powerful. This extraordinary state of things cannot long continue without giving rise to serious agitation, the problem now is how to make the system of representation as elastic as the population on which it should be based is shifting.

It seems that genuine beer or ale is as hard to find as pure wines or liquors. Not only are malt and hop beers largely adulterated, but great quantities of beers are made without any malt or hops at all. It is said that many tons of that poisonous drug, *Cocculus Indicus*, are imported into the country every year, which is almost exclusively used by brewers and saloon keepers in adulterating beer. Two barrels of beer are converted into three, it is said, by the aid of the brewer's druggist, who supplies the ingredients for that purpose. Sugar, honey, molasses and liquorice are used for malt; alum, opium, gentian, quassia, aloes, cocculus indicus, amara, tobacco and nux for hops; saltpetre, jalap, salt, pimento, green copperas, turmeric, oyster shells, egg shells, sulphate of lime, hartshorn, shavings, nut-galls, potash, soda, etc., to prevent souring. The beautiful cauliflower head often comes from green vitriol, alum and salt. The smack of age and the tingle to the palate often comes from alum, and new beer is made old in a few hours by oil of vitriol.

The English Board of Trade assigned the consideration of gas consumption to certain referees, who have recently made a report, in which they urge the use of good burners instead of poor ones, as the first means of quieting the temper of gas consumers. The gas rental of London is £2,000,000 a year, and of this *one-fourth*, or £500,000, *is charged to waste*. Among other conclusions reached is this, that whatever the rate of consumption at which maximum light is obtained, from any sort of burner, it is found that the degree of light from the same quantity of gas varies, some giving 20, others 60, 80 or 100. It is found, too, that any rude apparatus for regulating the *air supply* increases the quantity of light, even with a small consumption of gas. It all comes back then to this, that we must use the best burner. They cost more at the outset, but they soon pay for themselves.

English Colonies in America During the Nineteenth Century.

Mr. Edward D. Neill, Consul of the United States at Dublin, during his official career appears to have been laboriously occupied with historical research. Some of the results of his inquiries are given to the world in a volume lately published with the title, "The English colonization of America during the seventeenth century." We have not seen the book, but the respect with which it is mentioned by the English reviewers gives a favorable impression of its value. From this source we learn that Mr. Neill is one of those histrical investigators, fortunately becoming common in our time, who grasp and publish well ascertained facts without much of any concern for their effect upon received or established views concerning the persons to whom they relate. These involuntary iconoclasts have already made sad havoc with some of our most sacred American traditions, and when recalling what has been done in that way, it is alarming to think of the possible outcome of the delving still carrying on in old manuscript records. Concerning Pocahontas discoveries were some time ago made, painful and offensive to the aristocratic descendants of that princess, and from Mr. Neill's researches, it appears that Mr. Rolfe, about whom Mr. Bancroft tells so romantic a story, was a married man some years before his Indian marriage. The unpleasant truth is that he was a bigamist, never to be praised or admired any more in history. Another subject on which the consul at Dublin has cast fresh light, not disclosing new truth but confirming what was known before, is the bigotry and intolerance with which the good people of Massachusetts regarded the Quaker colonists of Pennsylvania. The general court having given secret orders "to make captives Penne and his ungodly crew," these orders were warmly approved by Dr. Cotton Mather, who recommended his correspondent to "sell the whole lot of Quakers, where slaves fetch good prices in rum and sugar, and that not only do the Lord great service, but make great gain for his ministers." Think of our venerable and in every sense admirable founder William Penn, being spoken of in such a strain! If the fate thus intended for him had overtaken him, some might have seen in the event terrible retribution for those services rendered to tyranny at Taunton, and there would probably have been no one to defend his memory.

But one of the most interesting passages in Mr. Neill's book, at least to many readers, must be the passage in which, according to the Reviewer, he corrects the statement of Mr. Bancroft and other historians, that "the settlers of Maryland were most of them Roman Catholic gentlemen." As everybody knows, our Catholic friends are wont to make much of the religious toleration which was established in that colony, even claiming that its Papist founder was in advance of his contemporaries in liberality. In fact, well informed people have always known that Popery in Maryland never voluntarily either laid aside its old coat or put on a new one. The land called Maryland was granted by charter to the First to Lord Baltimore as an asylum for his Catholic coreligionists, then persecuted in England, but it was not assigned for their exclusive use, the settlers were not allowed to monopolize it, the Catholic being at liberty to settle in the colony. And now Mr. Neill quotes a letter of Lord Baltimore "which intimates that the colonists were poor laboring men," and Mr. Neill says "there is reason to believe that they were mostly Protestants." Lord Baltimore was, no doubt, a friend of toleration himself.

Hall's Arctic Expedition in Greenland.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Captain Hall, commanding the Polaris, announcing his arrival at Holsteinberg, Greenland, on the 31st of July, where he was agreeably surprised at finding a Swedish expedition on the return homeward from Disco and Upernavick. He learned that the season had been unusually favorable, as it had been for several years. At the date of Captain Hall's dispatches the Polaris was awaiting the arrival of the transport Congress with supplies, and would remain at Holsteinburg until August 5th, when the expedition would weigh anchor for Upernavick. Captain Hall expected to get a supply of reindeer furs at Holsteinberg, but none could be found, the reindeer of late years having been nearly all killed off in that neighborhood, and therefore they must depend on Disco, Upernavik and Smith's Sound for their winter furs and sledge dogs. The ship's company of the Polaris have been in good health and spirits since leaving New York, and all remain sanguine that the next year their discoveries will reach to the North Pole.

We commend to the severe economists of the Democratic press the statement of the *Army and Navy Journal*—on public matters the Democratic "Monitor"—that "the services of one single corps of our army, that of the Engineers, would go far to offset the expenses of our entire military establishment." When the comparatively trifling character of this single corps is considered, the statement in question will by no means seem extravagant. The entire amount of the expenditures of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871, was forty millions of dollars—a sum barely sufficient to cover the estimated cost of a single municipal improvement, like the Croton Water Works in New York. A comparison of our military expenditures during the past three years furnishes perhaps the best evidence which can be given of the economy with which the affairs of the War Department are administered. These expenses for the year ending June 30, 1869, amounted to $80,644,042; for the year ending June 30, 1870, $87,020,675—decrease, $2,998,367. Expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, were $66,656,675; making a reduction in three years of over fifty per cent. Compare these expenditures with those of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, when the Democratic party was in power in eleven States of the Union—$689,200,000—and of the following year, when the same Democratic campaign in the interest of Jeff. Davis was at its hottest and heaviest stage—$690,791,842—and it appears that we are now expending annually for our whole army establishment not a little less than the interest on the amount expended by the Government for military purposes during a single year of the war. Whatever extravagance may be charged against other departments of the Government, it is certain that the affairs of the War Department are administered with signal honesty.

The question of how to get rid of the Chamber of Eighty-Eight has been answered since the last election of that body with respect to the ballot and the abolition of the army purchase system—taking a deep hold on the minds of the British people. The most easy, polite and philosophical plan for accomplishing reform is that proposed in the correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who, writing over the signature of "Theodora," proposes to clap an extinguisher on the House of Lords, not by immediate abolition, but gradual extinction through enforced celibacy. "Theodora" confesses that she is "forty-four and unmarried," so that we can give her little credit for the sacrifice of any designs she may have had on some celibate or widowed lord. She is evidently desirous that no one else shall be the victim of noble blood to marry, but she insists that if they do it shall be without dower, and that their choice shall in every case be "persons in trade, or who follow some lowly calling." In reply to the sentimentalists who object that this plan of hers would be crushing the best affections of the peerage, and condemning its members to hopeless solitude, she expresses herself in the following strain, which is as good an example as we can give of the sarcastic tone of the letter:

"I submit that these objections are invalid except for a small percentage of the whole number. Only a few lines may be drawn out, and of these only a minority engage their best affections to the ladies they marry. Their unions are for the most part founded for family reasons, and for maintaining the evils that oppress us. I cannot think, then, that the best interests of the peerage will suffer if it and there are too great a sacrifice. Besides, in most cases, he would be warned in time that amidst all the impressions he was making on the female heart from wedded joys; and then he will be no worse off than thousands of poor women to whom marriage proves a curse instead of a blessing, and who have little to solace their loneliness."

Americans have often laughed at the blunders of Englishmen concerning the geography of the United States. Indeed, it has sometimes seemed that Britons, otherwise well informed, have never even looked at a map of the western continent, so vague are their notions as to the difference between North and South America, and as to the relation of the entire continent to the oceans by which it is bounded. It is satisfactory to learn that this strange indifference to American geography is not, as some have imagined, the result of monarchical ignorance in its origin, that is, the result of contempt for republicanism. It would appear that the British mind suffers from general inaptitude for the acquisition of geographical knowledge, or at any rate from an indifference to the subject which is strictly impartial, making no unfair discriminations against the Western Hemisphere, or in favor of the Eastern. The late Imperial Geographical Society has at length felt called upon to act, in view of the disreputable sort of ignorance to which we refer, and which the society ascribes to the fact that, as examinations have hitherto been conducted in the Universities, a knowledge of the natural and political feature of the earth has not been rewarded in a degree appropriate to the importance of the subject. The society lately made an appeal in the proper quarter to have the neglect rectified, and now we notice that "the examiners in law and modern history at Oxford have given notice that at the next examination in December geography will form an important branch, and that papers will be set in the honors of examination on this subject alone." The fact is worth calling attention to, as it may suggest the importance of reform in the same direction on this side of the sea.

We mentioned the other day the utter aversion in which the venerable William Culler Bryant held what are termed striking and intense words and phrases. A correspondent of an English literary journal, long conversant with the literature and periodical innovations of this kind, gives a sample of the latest issue, among them the word *survival*, introduced by Darwin; *indiscipline* and *impolicy*, which were brought in by the Franco-Prussian war, and also the vulgarism *to telegram*. The greatest atrocity in this line are committed by typographicists." If the shade of Faraday will pardon the use of that word. The list which this writer gives might be indefinitely enlarged by adding to it the man of "brilliant" memory, introduced by our own newspapers—such as the verbs "to interview," "to suicide," etc. But of all such innovations the most ghastly, and at the same time most expressive, is the term "telescoped," which seems to be regularly adopted in newspaper phraseology as descriptive of the ramming and jamming of one railway car into another when a collision of two trains takes place.

It has been generally supposed that the barbarous punishment of branding deserters had been abolished in the United States army. This impression appears, however, to be a mistake, a captured deserter having recently been sentenced by court-martial to be indelibly branded on the hip with the letter D. Discipline is necessary, and it is the duty of superiors to inflict proper penalties for sins of omission and commission, but let us make a distinction between a human being and a hog. Punishments should be for the good of the individual, as well as society, but what benefit or moral edification can be derived from an omnipresent badge of infamy, we fail to see. We should even object to the branding of the members of the Tammany Ring, so strong is our abhorrence of its cruelty.

Within the last few days Niagara Falls has been the scene of an unusual gathering of politicians of celebrity, and the report is that they have been "fixing up" things, a labor which we hope they will continue until contending factions disappear, and no longer disturb the harmony of Republicans. Just at present it strikes us the business should be to poll the Republican vote in those States where elections are at hand. Republican leaders need no instruction in regard to this.

The Cleveland *Herald* and Sandusky *Register* are assured that Mr. Delano is not entered in the race for the Ohio Senatorship.

Land speculation continues to be the great business of Chicago. Some idea may be formed of the appreciation of property within the past six years by a single fact. The city owns a tract of twenty-three acres, upon which is located the Reform school. It is about five miles from the center of the city, and one mile beyond the southern boundaries. It is proposed to sell this, and the Council have fixed a valuation upon it of $500,000, or over $21,000 per acre. Six years ago land was selling in that vicinity at less than $1,000 per acre. Unproductive property, remote from the city, is kept up at even $10,000 an acre, notwithstanding the circumstance that thousands of acres are unoccupied and likely to remain so for years. It requires an immense amount of capital to carry the speculations. One real estate man estimates the amount borrowed, and for which mortgages are given, as high as fifty millions.

There is a fresh anecdote of Bismarck. When the Prince and M. Favre were engaged in discussing the subject of the war-indemnity, they had with them the well known Jewish banker, Bleichroeder, to aid them as occasion might require, with his peculiar knowledge and judgment as a specialist in finance. Favre was confounded by Bismarck's demand for five milliards, but presently grew eloquent in presenting and illustrating the enormity of the exaction. "Why," said the Frenchman, "if one had lived to count at the beginning of the Christian era, he would not yet have got through with so monstrous a sum." "Oh!" replied Bismarck, "do not be concerned about difficulty on that score, it was for that I have brought that gentleman," pointing to Bleichroeder, "who reckons from the creation of the world."

Another step by St. Louis, in the effort to secure direct importations from foreign countries, is the appointment to-day by the Secretary of the Treasury of the application of the St. Louis and Orleans Packet Company for the bonding of their line of steamers, for the immediate transportation of merchandise without appraisement. The Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, otherwise known as the barge line, have also made application to become a bonded line, and it is regarded as almost certain that their request will be granted. "With these unexceptionable facilities," says the *Democrat*, "for direct importation by ocean and river, and with railway lines bonded reaching us from the Eastern seaboard, what good reason will our merchants have for making further purchases of foreign goods in New York?"

The Westfield explosion has stirred up the authorities of New York to a more careful inspection of boilers, and the Sanitary Police are hard at work. Out of the number examined they found nineteen boilers all more or less unfit for use, owing to various defects, the nature of which is set down in a very elaborate table which they have prepared and presented at headquarters. There are upward of two thousand seven hundred boilers in charge of the Sanitary Police, and it is their duty to inspect the whole of these one a year. Not a few of these boilers are under sidewalks and in vaults, and the danger to a vast number of persons becomes apparent at once. No doubt the same general facts are true of almost any city.

A woman, writing a sharp review of the woman suffrage doctrine as advocated by the notorious Victoria Woodhull, concludes with the observation that "one of the evils to be dreaded when women vote, is that few besides courtesans will be able to obtain office." This seems to hit the case, in the same article the writer, referring to Woodhull's operations among Senators and members of Congress, says: "There is no telling what these modern Cleopatras may do, for, according to Mrs. Woodhull's own testimony, she has been good enough to confer that distinct favor upon a number of Congressmen." To this favor would add, the writer, "Coming in too public, though not personal manner, it would be 'at first,' they soon 'send for her' to visit them *'at their lodgings,'* after which they come out flat-footed for woman suffrage."

From January 1st to August 7th, the treasure shipments from California, through regular channels, amounted to $11,560,647. To this must be added $2,500,000 forwarded by the sub-treasurer, and $5,000,000 in coin and fortnightly shipments, making a total of $19,060,647, for the time specified, against $20,163,333 during the same time in 1870. This difference is accounted for, in a measure, by the large amounts now forwarded direct from interior points, without being sent from San Francisco, and to the remarkable abundance of money in eastern markets, as well as the accumulation in California reservoirs.

The London *Times*, of the 15th, says harvesting operations were then in full swing throughout England, and with a continuance of favorable weather all the fields would be cut and garnered within the next fortnight. Reaping with machines was pretty general. Reports indicate that the yield of wheat was under the average; it was exceedingly thin, but to compensate for that the quality is extraordinary, as a rule, is over the average, but rust has appeared in some parts. Beans and peas are partially blighted; all the crops, however, except wheat, promise satisfactorily.

A rolling mill, it is stated, will be immediately erected in the suburbs of Springfield, Ill., capable of turning out one hundred tons of railroad iron daily. These will be made mainly out of old rails, with sufficient new material to give tops and bottoms. The manufacture of steel rails will form a portion of the business. Engagements for coal have been made at extremely low figures—one dollar and a quarter per ton delivered. The establishment will employ two hundred and fifty hands. The city of Springfield has made a donation in cash of $50,000, and the mill starts with the fairest prospects of success.

According to a high German authority, recent investigations of a great variety of so-called patent powders, many of them of loud-sounding pretensions and bringing high prices, showed that their efficiency depended entirely upon the amount of soda they contained, which was, in most cases, of so poor a quality as to be of little value. The amount expended by the Government for military purposes during a single year of the war. Whatever extravagance may be charged against other departments of the Government, it is certain that the affairs of the War Department are administered with signal honesty.

In reference to the report that the Suez Canal was filling up with sand, and of the probability of its becoming useless from that cause, Mr. Ferdinand Lesseps, the engineer, writes to Gen. C. W. Darling, of New York city, to say that "the deposits of sand brought by the wind are insignificant, and the sides of the basin are so solid that the outlines projecting at different points, after eighteen months' use, present scarcely a perceptible variation in the configuration of the slope."

THE PARK.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In yours of the 31st is a long article on the proposed Park, written by some very *bilious* individual, signed "Tax-payer." As the bulk of the article is addressed to Mr. Burgwin, I leave that gentleman to speak for himself, and come to that part of it where "Tax-payer" says: "When it was only hinted in Councils that some of these gentlemen were legislating *for themselves*," etc. Now as I was the person hinted at by the member from the Fifth ward rising in his seat, and declaring that I was "in the Ring," and insinuating that I was speaking and voting from motives of self-interests, I say that the assertion was untrue. I supposed that the instincts of the gentleman prompted him to feel that if he were in my place, and had land near the proposed park, *he* would vote for it, and therefore, measuring me by himself, nothing but self-interest induced me to vote for it. When the question of a location for a new market house was canvassed, I was told that Councils had passed the Fifth avenue location it would double the value of some property owned by the member from the Fifth ward, and I thought it very generous in him to believe that while the gentleman was "legislating for himself" he conscientiously believed that it was the proper location for the market house. But we live to learn. Now, Mr. Editor, the article of "Tax Payer" is simply a tissue of personalities without the slightest bearing on the question of a park. As I take it, the question is: Shall the greatest city of Pittsburgh (and other great cities, for a piece of ground where its citizens, in their leisure hours, can enjoy themselves either in walking or driving, far from the sensations of rum holes? Should the present Committee on Park be able to purchase, at any three hundred acres from Captain Denny, a fair price, would you, Mr. "Tax Payer," consider it a bad investment? The ground lies nearly in the *centre* of the county, and is the finest piece of park or other location equal to it for park purposes? If you do, where is it? Now say, with those three hundred acres, and say ten acres of it for a park, and don't you—even you, with all your hurt feelings—consider that it would be found to be the finest park in the world? While you appear to have been in Council, and heard the hisses, you should remember that the present business of the Park Committee is not to speculate in what a certain amount of land could be bought for, or what it would cost, and report to Councils and then wait to see what the Councils and the citizens had to say upon the subject.

I believe that there is no other location about the city equal to the one talked about, as it is nearly in the center of the consolidated city, yet if you or any other person can point out a better location than any other location take it and I will vote for it. Only give the people a Park. After a while we will have the finest street opened out this way and Nicolson paved, and as it will be the nearest street from the centre of Wilkinsburg to the city, and therefore *the drive*, this neighborhood can afford to let the Park go to other parts of the city. Now, Mr. Editor, can you find them, with the personalities you have me classed among the rural gentlemen "who had just before *combined*," &c. Now, sir, I say that these personalities are untrue when I assert, and you should be ashamed of dealing in such fabrications.

John Murdoch, jr.,
Twenty-second ward.

Speaking of the alleged retrogression of that city as the center of the grain market of the world, a writer in his neighbor, the *Tribune*—the Chicago *Post* says:

"No greater mistake could be made than to suppose Chicago to have lost because what may to some extent take shorter routes. The annual increase is vast beyond computation, but the fields in which it grows are working northward, and their immediate farm crops are changing. The money that the grain represents comes here as usual. The chief and only difficulty that has beset our grain trade has arisen from the excessive cost of the lateral railroads. Other combinations have damaged this interest, but no one has protected as strongly as our own people. The new condition of the Erie Canal, following the legislation, has opened a means of relief, even if the parties themselves do not find it out. That is the course. It is a drawback that cannot last long. The laws of trade will in the end enforce themselves with reference to the selfish greed of any man or set of men."

The latest "singular coincidence" is related by a New York paper. Just after the battle of Winchester a Federal and Confederate soldier lay side by side—one from Pennsylvania and the other from Virginia. They soon became warm friends, but finally got well and separated, and never heard of one another afterwards. Eight years have now passed since that separation, which was very affectionate, and each regarded the other as dead. Last Friday the Pennsylvania soldier entered a Louisville hotel, and, while seated in the sitting-room, entered into conversation with a gentleman, and soon learned that his new acquaintance was the identical Confederate soldier who lay beside him in the battle-field, and each also went through the various grades of rank at nearly the same time, and both having the same rank when the war ended.

Tobacco and Insanity.—Dr. Boyd, in the *American Builder*, traces some remarkable proportions between the consumption of tobacco and the prevalence of insanity. He cites two Belgian physicians, Messrs. Grislain and Hagon for the statement that from 1815 to 1830 the production of tobacco being 30,000,000 kilogrammes, there were 10,000 cases reported annually. In 1842, with a production of 80,000,000 kilogrammes of tobacco, there were 15,000 insane. In 1852, the tobacco product being 120,000,000 kilogrammes, the number of maniacs had increased to 22,000. In 1864, with a tobacco product of 150,000,000, there were 44,000 crazy Belgians. Smokers, chewers and snuffers, please make note of these facts, and govern yourselves accordingly.

It has long been a question among zoologists how animals such as fishes can live at will both in salt water and fresh water, while pure water animals die on being placed in salt water. To settle the matter, a Belgian naturalist has been experimenting on aquatic insects, and finds that those that live in fresh water and breathe by gills and usually immediately die on being placed in sea water, continued to live in a solution of sulphate of magnesia, when it was of the same density as sea water. He found that the difference in the density of salt and fresh water was not the cause of the death of marine worms, and that sea-salt is the indispensable condition of the existence of marine animals.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that a princely gift—no less than $800,000—has been made to the projected Presbyterian Hospital at West Philadelphia, by a gentleman well known in financial circles, who is not desirous that his generosity should be made public.

Here is a description of the latest lunacy in hair dressing: "A small portion of the front hair is parted off, cut short, and combed straight down over the eyes. It seems as if a bit of fringe trimmed the forehead, just leaving a small space above the brow. It gives a rather idiotic expression to the countenance. Women with hair as white as the snow, and skins like withered vellum, roll their scant locks *a la Pompadour*. Middle-aged matrons wear the small roll, surmounted with braid, puffs or frizzes, until a tower appears approximating the style of the time of good Queen Bess."

The theater at Pompeii, Italy, is now ready, and is to be opened immediately, after the longest interval which has ever been accorded to any play-house in the world. The director, Signor Lannia, has posted on each side of the entrance a petition begging the public to accord him "the same patronage as that awarded to his predecessor, Dominus Marius Quintus Mendtius, who suddenly quitted his post eighteen hundred years ago, driven out by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, in which it is feared he must have perished, as he never returned to the theater." The opening piece is to be the "Daughter of the Regiment."

A colored clergyman in Maryland, whose flock seemed to be growing more and more callous under his ministrations, struck upon a method of punishing backsliders, which has at least the merit of originality. A few days since an old woman died in Somerset county, in that State, who had at one time been a member of his congregation, but had fallen so far from grace as to have ceased to attend the regular service of the church. The pastor attended her funeral, and as a fearful warning to her surviving brethren, ordered the remains to be interred with the head downward. He then preached a sermon over the closed grave, and terrified his hearers by declaring that the spirit of the deceased had gone to the infernal regions, and that theirs would follow, on their heads also, if they did not immediately reform their lives.

Archbishop Purcell stated to a Cincinnati committee man, who waited upon him to ascertain his views on the Sunday question, that he was in favor of closing the saloons on Sunday forenoon, when the Catholics go to church, but believed that their proprietors should be allowed to hold open house in the afternoon. This was what the committee reported.

In Berlin life assurance companies are in formation for insuring lives against cholera, and the German Life Assurance Company issuing the first policies of this character. This is an application of the life-insurance principle which no Yankee has ever yet attempted, but we shall probably see the experiment tried should the epidemic visit us.

Sheep are now being looked up in Michigan for breeding purposes in the East. A flock of 1,400 was purchased last week in Jackson county, in the former State, at the rate of about $3 per head, and shipped to Burlington, New Jersey. Heretofore Michigan has procured her stock from the East, exporting westward only.

A local paper states that a woman passed through the streets of New Bedford, Conn., on his knees the other evening bearing three lighted candles in each hand, and accompanied by a man walking beside, the operation being a religious penance in fulfilment of a vow for the safe return of her husband from a whaling voyage.

The introduction of a new telegraphic service in the German army has been proposed, for the artillery in action, by means of balloons, which are to be posted under cover far in advance of the batteries to watch the effect of the cannonade and report back by means of a small telegraphic apparatus carried about with them.

The following is noted as the latest instance of judicial absurdity: An English druggist was recently sued for incompetency because he put up mercurial pills for a patient, and in which he should have furnished something exceedingly mild. The court held that as he was not a professional, but a mere seller of drugs, he had a right to sell anything he could induce his patrons to take, and so discharged him.

The farmers in a Wisconsin town are suffering terribly in loss of sheep, over 200 having been killed in one night on a single farm. The remedy proposed is no mark of violence except a small wound behind the ear from which the blood is sucked, the carcas being left entire. No sheep-killing animal has been seen in the vicinity, and the amateur naturalists are inclined to lay it to an invasion of the vampire bat.

A plate of glass measuring one hundred superficial feet was recently silvered at St. Helen's, Lancashire, England, by a new process, by which the mirror was completed in forty hours, instead of in ten days, which would have been required according to the old methods. This mirror, it is stated, is the largest ever manufactured in Lancashire, and, with one or two exceptions, the largest ever made in England.

Four out of the seven principal hotels in Washington City have gone by the board. Willard's is closed apparently forever; the Metropolitan has changed hands, the former proprietor swamped financially, and the furniture is to be sold; the Seaton House furniture has been sold, and the building is to be occupied hereafter as a branch of the Interior Department, and rumor says that yet another hotel is about to go under. The dullness in the hotel business, at this time, is attributed to the absence of the President and members of the Cabinet. Few strangers, comparatively, are in the city, and it is regarded as certain that any first class hotel can, under these circumstances, pay expenses.

A cheerful *savant* has discovered that mosquitoes are a providential guard against disease, upon the supposition that human systems in poor health are peculiarly liable to fever, and the insects, by depleting the quantity of blood, get up a counter irritation.

In many of the manufactories in Massachusetts steam engines are being added, to be used in connection with the water power. A town with a water power can, consequently, run twice as many mills, and, at the same time, in the event of any drought or other accident to the water power, the mills are guarded against a stoppage which so often materially affects their business.

A new bird cage is in vogue. It is made of wood, such as rustic chairs in parks, and is so ingeniously covered with leaves and flowers growing in the earth at the bottom as to wholly hide the wood and wire. The birds seem within a little bower of natural flowers.

There has just been placed in the tower of the Court House at Chicago what is claimed to be one of the finest clocks in America, purchased and put up under the auspices of the Astronomical Society of that city. It was made in Boston. The main wheel is sixteen inches in diameter, and the escape wheel six inches. The pendulum is three feet ten inches in length, carries a sixty pound weight, and will move eight days with one winding. The four dials are of glass, and are eight feet in diameter. The cost of clock in position and running order was $1,200, and of the dials $800.

STATE POLITICS.

The Democracy of Montgomery county, in their late convention repudiated the "new departure," and voted down the resolution indorsing the action of the State convention on this subject, which nominated